The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,917—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

& Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 600.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
L. MIRZAPORE	3837	600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd Nov.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Da'zell	...30th "
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	...7th Dec.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Hobbie	...14th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	...21st "
— BOKHARA	2232	500	H. Weigheli	...28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	3284	500	G. Scrivener	...30th Nov.
BRINDISI	3562	550	J. Orman	...14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	...28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	Rs. 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs. 520	Including wines.
II do. ..	340		II do. ..	350	
III do. ..	150	With food.	III do. ..	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

HIMA on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving the Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 100
" ..	II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	75
From Naples	I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	150
" ..	II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	110

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, & apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class Rs. 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 1 0

The above Steamer will be preceded by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

S. S. ALBANY will sail about 26th instant for Singapore.

For passage and freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	600	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	600	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.

S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Campbell, on or about 26th December 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

For futher particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopanipore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 27th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Mandvi Anjar, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st November, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSING BAGGAGE.

LOST, in landing from the s.s. Nepaul on 18th October, a LEATHER PORTMANTEAU and WOODEN WHIP CASE, addressed Lieut. McLAREN, 13th Hussars; also, from the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, on 31st Oct. a black CANVAS TRUNK, addressed E. L. CAPPEL, number 4.

The undersigned will feel much obliged for any information concerning the above.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

SPANISH GRAPES.

Cash Re. 1 per pound.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

PERFECT FITTING.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Cash Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White ..... each	2 0
Superfine Scarlet ..... "	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

MOROCCO LEATHER.

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, WITH the latest improvements in Locks and Straps.

6 Inches	Rs. 11-0	Cash
7 "	" 12-8	"
8 "	" 13-8	"

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EVENING DRESS.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Best White Kid Gloves...per pair	2 4
White Cambric Ties .....each Rs. 0-8 doz.	5 8
" " Bows..... " " 0-10 "	7 0
White Satin Ties..... " " 1-8 "	...
Black Silk " ..... " from 0-12 to	1 8
" Satin " ..... " " 1-0 to	1 8
" Silk and Satin Bows " Rs. 1-8	...

Collars in all the newest shapes for Evening Wear. All sizes—Rs. 6 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectua remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping-cough Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

DENTALINE.—An excellent mouth-wash and dentifrice; only requires to be used once to be appreciated. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE
OF THE
CALCUTTA
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

W. NEWMAN and CO., LIMITED, beg to intimate that they have been appointed PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS of the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84. Exhibitors, Agents, and others desiring to advertise in the Catalogue, or to insert descriptions of their Exhibits in the Descriptive Catalogue, are requested to communicate with Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., WITHOUT DELAY.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
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(Double Column, no display type.)

Per Line (average 6 words)	Rs. 1 4
Whole Page (about 120 lines)	" 80 0
Half Page (about 60 lines)	" 40 0

AT THE END OF THE CATALOGUE.
(Size of Page, 6½ by 3½ inches.)

Whole Page, Rs. 60; Half Page, Rs. 30; Third of Page, Rs. 25; Quarter Page, Rs. 18. Blocks admitted.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED, Calcutta.

Orders (prepaid) can be registered for the Catalogue. Price Re. 1, or with Postage Re. 1-4.

Nov. 10, 1883.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—	
Plain Brown... ... ... from Rs.	7 8 to Rs. 11 8
Fancy Colours ... ... " "	10 8 to " 24 0
Fancy Stripes ... ... " "	9 8 to " 20 0
LISLE-THREAD HALF-HOSE—	
Plain White ... ... " "	13 8 to " 15 8
Fancy Colours ... ... " "	16 8 to " 25 0
Fancy Stripes ... ... " "	17 0 to " 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—	
Fancy Colours ... ... " "	11 0 to " 23 8
Fancy Stripes ... ... " "	14 8 to " 25 0
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—	
Real Scotch Wool... ... ... " "	16 0

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves ... ... from Rs.	22 8 to Rs. 26 8
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves ... ... " "	35 0 to " 40 0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves... ... ... " "	48 0 to " 58 0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves... ... ... " "	67 0 to " 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves ... ... " "	54 0 to " 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ... ... " "	60 0 to " 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short) ... ... from Rs.	43 0 to Rs. 60 0
Gauze Pants ... ... " "	43 0 to " 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) ... ... " "	67 0 to " 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants ... ... " "	70 0 to " 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ... ... " "	70 0 to " 85 0

Gent's White Kid Gloves.
Gent's Real Tan Cape, one and two buttons.
Gent's Knitted Sanquhar, wool.
Gent's Ties and Scarfs in all the latest styles and patterns.
Gent's White Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Black Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gent's Braces of all descriptions.
Gent's Fr. Cambric and Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Linen Collars in all the new shapes.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. BATH DRESSING ROBES.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1884.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents, that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED by the END OF NOVEMBER, 1883, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Enlarged List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is always of uniform quality.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to	

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE
DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AT THE FAIR!
AT THE FAIR!
AT THE FAIR!

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will exhibit all the latest London and Parisine novelties in TOYS and FANCY GOODS, which have been specially imported for the occasion. The stall will be in the centre of the Fair:

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80
Half-hunting	" 35 to " 85
Crystal face	" 40 to " 80
Gold.	
Hunting	" 65 to " 315
Half-hunting	" 85 to " 325
Crystal face	" 70 to " 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	" 60 to " 180
Crystal face	" 60 to " 150
Gold.	
Hunting	" 160 to " 375
Half-hunting	" 180 to " 400
Crystal face	" 200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.
H. M. THE QUEEN
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FOR ROYAL USE the selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

SPECIAL and ORDINARY Trains will run between Church-gate and Bandora and intermediate stations until 12 o'clock midnight on THURSDAY next.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, Nov. 21, 1883.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT will be required about the 1st Feburary next. Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should be addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, N. W. Provinces.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received on board H. M. S. EURYALUS in Bombay Harbour up to noon on the 30th November 1883, and at Calcutta up to noon on the 20th December 1883, for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. LONDON.

2. The Vessel is a Wooden line of battle ship, unfit for further service at Sea, length 215 feet, breadth 50 feet, tons 4,376, and is now lying at moorings off Zanzibar She will be sold, exclusive of her Condensing Boilers, Tools and Machinery; but the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

3. The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent of the purchase money and to complete the sale and take possession about the end of January 1884, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY, &c.
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, Invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

MORENAS & CO.

MORENAS and Co. beg to inform the Public that they have ERECTED a PAVILION IN THE ESPLANADE FAIR, where Refreshment, &c., will be supplied at the following rates:—

Gentlemen are requested to take tickets before applying at the bar.

	Rs. a.
Exshaw No. 1 ..... per glass	0 8
Hennessey ..... "	0 8
Treacher's H. Labelled Brandy ..... "	0 6
Hennessey* ..... "	0 6
Mackie's Whisky ..... "	0 6
Treacher's ..... "	0 6
Tomson and Taylor's Whisky ..... "	0 6
Sherry Wine ..... "	0 6
Port Wine ..... "	0 6
Ginger Wine ..... "	0 6
Gin, Old Tom, and Rum ..... "	0 6
Giesler's Champagne ..... qts.	6 0
" " ..... pts.	3 0
J. Mumm's " ..... qts.	5 0
" " ..... pts.	2 8
Beer and Stout ..... qts.	0 12
" " ..... pts.	0 8
Claret ..... qts.	2 0
" ..... pts.	1 0
Curacio, Maraschino Noyeau, &c. .. per glass	0 6
Soda, Tonic, Lemonade, &c. ..... each	0 2
Ices ..... per plate	0 4
Biscuit ..... per lb.	0 8
Pastry ..... each	0 2
Sandwiches ..... per plate	0 4

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Saturday, the first of December next, until further notice, Cotton, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the sender, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and for the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Waree Bunder.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

E. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twentieth of November 1883.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the ERECTION of a new PASSENGER STATION at Mahalaxmi.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

THE CROSSLEY BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay to the Crossley Telephone Company, are prepared to receive ORDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, and to supply every information relating to the same.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
23, Apollo-street.

November 17, 1883.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolukh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TURNER,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the loading, unloading and stacking of STORES and MATERIALS, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one year, from 1st January next.

2. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same service for a period of three years if so desired by this Company.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the landing of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay, also for loading, unloading, and stacking the same at Colaba, including shunting and marshalling of wagons during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this Office on and after the 19th instant.

3. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years if so desired by the Company.

4. A deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

Agent's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the SMALL STORES, required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the OIL required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

Business Manager... MR GEO. NORVILLE.
Stage Manager .....MR. J. B. FERRELL.
Musical Director ....HERR J. S. COLONNA.
Scenic Artist .....HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GAIETY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22,
NO PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23,
By particular request,
AND FOR THE LAST TIME,
MELITA
OR THE
PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
The Popular Burlesque,
BLUE BEARD.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.

CLOSED UNTIL
SATURDAY NEXT,
When for the first time in Bombay will appea
the famous
AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES,
now performing with enormous success at the
THEATRE ROYAL, CALCUTTA.
(See future Announcements.)

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

OPENING NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1883.

MOUNT LINE.

THE well-known and favourite steamer "MOUNT LABANON" will SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 27th inst.
Inspection of her splendid passenger accommodation is invited.
Passenger booked through to London for Rs. 300.
Apply on board.

NOTICE.

S. "CANTON" has ARRIVED from MARSEILLES and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods at once. Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., should be made to the undersigned before the steamer sails, otherwise no claim will be admitted.
RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BEDOUIN, Goldsworthy, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods, without delay, from Prince's Dock.
No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.
RITCHIE STEUART & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

THE QUEEN SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.
SHARE CERTIFICATES in EXCHANGE for PROVISIONAL RECEIPTS for FIRST CALL are READY FOR ISSUE.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonials the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books :—

Earl De Grey.
Major Fergusson.
Major Heyland.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.
Major Galloway.
General Mallaby.
Surgeon Major Bonstead.
Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
F. Bozzoni, Esq.
S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.
HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.
DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.
Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER.....	Re. 0 10 0	per doz.
AERATED-WATER..		
LEMONADE.....	,, 0 12 0	,,
GINGERADE.....		
POTASH-WATER....	,, 0 14 0	,,
TONIC-WATER.....		
RASPBERRYADE ..	,, 1 4 0	,,
GINGER-ALE.....		

Bottles charged extra.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for MADON'S Extract of Chicken only.
Per pot, Re. 1-8.
ALSO
MADON'S EXTRACT of MUTTON, As. 14 & Re. 1-8.
Do. EXTRACT of MEAT, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
The above Extracts are unsurpassed for their highly sustaining qualities.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
RICH TOILET SOAPS.

A PARCEL of the following extra Highly PERFUMED SOAPS has been received by the undersigned :—

per case of 3 tablets

ATKINSON'S	Jockey Club	Soaps	...Rs. 4
,,	Ess. Boquet	ditto.	... ,, 4
,,	Frangipani	ditto.	... ,, 4
,,	Otto Rose	ditto.	... ,, 4
,,	White Rose	ditto.	... ,, 4
,,	Millefleur	ditto.	... ,, 4

NOTE.—The above are beautifully perfumed, pure and perfect Toilet Soaps; and being prepared with pure materials are strongly recommended for healing, preserving, and beautifying the skin.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock, manufactured by Atkinson, Lubin and Piesse Lubin, &c., &c. :—

AU CHAMPACCA DE LAHORE.

Opopanax.	Jockey Club.
Ylang Ylang.	Tubereuse.
Forget-me-not.	Kiss-me-quick.
Kiss-me-sweetly.	Honeysuckle.
White Rose.	Bluah Rose.
Stock.	Provence Rose.
Ess Boquet.	Sweet Briar.
Violette.	Wood-Violet.
Lily-of-the-Valley.	Prize-Medal Boquet.
Heliotrope.	Eau-de-Portugal.
Jasmin.	Princess Alice.
Princess Beatrice.	Empress Eugenie.
Prince of Wales.	Bridal Bouquet.

BOQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
LAST NINE NIGHTS.

PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH.....	Geiger franzos Blaumontese...	Kovacz.
OVERTURE....	Die Tochter des Regiments ...	Donizetti.
VALSE.....	Gm. freundes kreise.....	Faust.
POTPOURRI ..	Bosmische Lieder.....	Zadrazil.
VALSE.....	Serenade Espaznol.....	Metra.
CHORUS.....	Zigeuner aus Trovatore	Verdi.

PARTIE II.

OVERTURE	Zampa.....	Herald.
POLKA.....	Dein gedenkich.....	Steam.
VALSE.....	Erinnerung a Josef Strauss..	Fahrbach.
GALOP.....	Stempelfrei	Strauss.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Under the Special Patronage of
His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON,
Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,
HASELMAYER'S WONDERS,
MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 26.

FINE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT.

Deidsheimer.....	Rs. 17	reduced to Rs.	13 per doz. quarts.
Hochheimer	19	,,	15 ,,
Liebfraumilch ...	22	,,	17 ,,
Rudesheimer	22-12	,,	20 ,,
Marcobrunner....	30	,,	22 ,,
Sparkling Hock..	30	,,	15 ,,
Sparkling Moselle	30	,,	15 ,,
Claret, Clos du Changreson	18	,,	10 ,,
Scotch Whisky, "Clan Blend"	17	,,	,,

Samples can be had on application to the Godown-keeper.
C. MACDONALD & CO.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 17th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share will be PAID to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on that date, on production of share certificates, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 26th November, 1883.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
TARAXACUM JUICE
combined with
PODOPHYLLIN,
Recommended for diseases of the liver, biliousness, &c.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE
Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take,
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR
(Rubini's formula),
Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa,
Price Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WARRANTY !—Our SINGER SEWING MACHINES are far Superior to all others in quality, material, workmanship, and finish. To insure a only good and serviceable instrument the public will do well to inspect our stock.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY HAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST OPENED a large consignment of Fancy XMAS GOODS for presentation. Arrival of Fresh Provisions and Wines.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at the ticket office adjoining Block D.

A SUB-EDITOR is open to an engagement. Terms moderate. Address X., care of MANAGER of this paper.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES suitable for Christmas presents, will be exhibited and sold at the Esplanade Fare, by PALEKAR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by an Importing house, a European ASSISTANT. Must have a thorough knowledge of accounts. Apply F. J., office of this Paper.

LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, in Black and every shade of Tan-Black, and Colored Silk Jersey Gloves. Mrs. LAKE, 7 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES, Ladies' Lace Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Lace Sets in great variety, Boys' Eton Collars. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NEW BONNETS, New Hats, Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats, Flowers and Feathers in great variety. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BALL DRESSES, elegantly made in the newest materials. Rich Silk Dresses.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

LOST on 20th Nov. 7 CERTIFICATES of service as Engine Driver, also two letters, between Byculla and Fort. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply to JOHN BROWN, No. 624, Upper Duncan-road, opposite Treacher and Co.

FOR SALE, 1 second-hand Steel Boiler. 30' by 7' by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company. 1 Cart Weighing Machine to weigh 5 tons by Pooley. (Brand new). 1 Cop Breaking Machine by Tatham and Company (new). Apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Parleo.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 5-8, Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a roomy and complete VICTORIA in excellent condition. Apply to "X.Y.Z.," care of this paper.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BAILHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for an Import House. Must have influence in the Piece-goods Bazaar. Address "B," this office.

WEIGHT CARRYING KANDAHARI PONY FOR SALE up to 2 st., goes in harness. At DINSHAW SANTOOK'S Stable, Bhendy Bazaar.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! ! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived a. SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c., inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, Ship-builders, &c.—FOR SALE, a sound, straight LOG OF TEAK, 56 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. girt, Rs. 600.—E. W. THOMPSON, St. Thome, Madras.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light CURRICLE in thorough repair, Harness, &c., with well matched young chesnut ponies, 13-2, sound, quiet. Apply to the NAZIR, Dharwar, or Belgaum. Price Rs. 450.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY DAY SCHOOL, Parel. WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER for Infant class of the above mentioned School. Salary Rs. 40 per measem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to Secretary, Parell School Committee.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the Revenue is £300,000 per annum.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPAN WARE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japan ware, consisting of large jars and vases, bowls, tea sets, jugs, &c., &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Tolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst. at 7 a.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of croloua, standard roses, coleuses, English chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, arancarias, dracenas, begonias, eranthemums, polyveras, stephanotis, palms, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view,

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Ware-bunder.
On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT GRANT-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the eastern foot of Grant Road or Frere bridge, a collection of choice and rare plants comprising crotons, palms, dracenas, ferns, anthuriums, yaccus, auricadas, standard roses, moeanoats hoffmanias, allocasias, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES STEPHENS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property, namely—
The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel," consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road), together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.
The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellasis-road of about 294 feet, and being about equal distance from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.
The main building and the greater portion of the detached billiard-room stand upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts. The cookroom, godowns, stable and servants' quarters stand on an adjoining plot of land measuring 2,850 square yards or thereabouts, leased to the late Mr. John Treacher for a term of 31 years, which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1896.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the auctioneers or to Messrs. Crawford and Hoevey, solicitors for the vendors, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade-road.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Tooladass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be hereafter notified by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging and grand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, a handsome strong mail phaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1883.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass and like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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2. Notices of Books.
3. Cream of the Quarterlies.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Duke of Connaught Festivities.
Laying the Foundation-stone, Cama Hospital, 4-30 p.m.
The Fair.
The Fireworks.
The Illuminations, Fort.
The Illuminations, outside the Fort.
State Dinner, Government House.
Evening Party, Government House, 10 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Music, Kings Own, and the Volunteers, Public Fair evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Inchgarvie (s), from Newport; Berenice (s), Hongkong; J. G. S. Dagmar and I. G. Czarwitch, Hongkong; Victoria; Cathay (s), Trieste; Badouin (s), London.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Jumna, for England; Kirby Hall (s), Kurrachee; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the public fair on the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Souvenir.....	Hausen.
Overture	Bauer und Dichten	Suppe.
Valse	The Colonel	Bucalossi.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Venetienne	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Old English Airs.....	Godfrey.
Polka.....	L'Oiseau du Bois	Thiery.
Valse	Under the Stars.....	Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the public fair to-night from 7 to 9 o'clock :—

Overture.....	Fidelio.....	Beethoven.
Valse.....	Pateneurs	Waldteufel.
Grand March	Rienzo	R. Wagner
Valse	Estudiantina	Valdteufel.
Finale(2nd Act)..	Bellsario.....	Donizetti.
Potonaise	Der Fackeltuz.....	Faust.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	W. William.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th November was Rs. 49,70,989; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 27,104. New coin paid during the week Rs. 7,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 43,64,093. There is in addition Rs. 9,046,854 worth of silver belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 20th November, was 369, being 4 less than in the previous week, 62 less than the week ending 21st November, 1882, and 69 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 537 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 22·36 calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 71 deaths from remittent fever, 18 less than in the previous week, and 5 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 50, 16, and 8 respectively, as compared with 68 24 and 10 in the same time last year. There were, no deaths from cholera last week.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.—There has been very little change since yesterday. The barometer shows a slight downward tendency, but the readings are little less than yesterday, and are everywhere above the average of the month. A slight further fall in the temperature reported in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Bengal, but in Central India a small rise and southerly winds are reported. At Sioni, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere, and Coromandel Coast the wind is easterly. The skies are partly clouded, and some rain has fallen at Madras and Negapatam; otherwise, there is, fine and settled weather in all parts of India. Rain to-day :—Madras, and Diamond Island 1 inch; Negapatam under inch. Previously, Trichinopoly had 1¼ inch.
Nov. 20 :—There has been little change in the weather in any part of India. A slight rise, of the barometer in the Punjab is reported, and an equally slight fall in most other parts of the area, but the distribution pressure is little modified. Light West and North-West winds hold steadily down the Gangetic Valley, becoming north in Lower Bengal and North East on the Bay. They are North East also in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Peninsula. It is damper at Himlayan stations, and at Darjeeling cloudy; otherwise there is little cloud except south of Masulipatam. Rain is reported at several stations of Madras and Mysore. Rain to-day :—Madras 5 inches; Negapatam 2 inches; Wellington two-thirds of an inch; Mercara and Bangalore 1¼ inch. Previously, Silchar and Thyetmeo had each over 2 inches.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Acting Chief Justice, and a Common Jury.)
THEFTS.

BUNDOO RAGOO, 26, who stood charged last Tuesday with having, on the 23rd October, stolen a *dupeta* or shoulder cloth, and whose acquittal by the jury was not accepted by his lordship, was again placed in the dock.
On the conclusion of the evidence the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.
His lordship sentenced the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six years.

DEWJEE MOORJEE was next charged with stealing a brass lamp, valued at Rs. 4, from a Hindu temple, on the 18th inst.
He pleaded guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

DROJEE BUSAPPA also pleaded guilty to a charge

FRANCE, CHINA AND TONGKING.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE Tonkin debate in the French Chamber, ended on Wednesday, Oct. 21. On Tuesday M. Granet brought forward his interpellation. He reproached the Government with concealing the real state of affairs and failing to place confidence in the patriotism of the House, which would have voted all the sums necessary, instead of the inadequate amounts demanded. There was danger now, he said, of war breaking out between China and France. The errors of the Government had compromised the country. M. Challemel-Lacour, in reply, said that he had no objection to admit that the Tonkin expedition was an adventure, in the sense that any undertaking that involved the running of risk was an adventure; the expedition was no longer an adventure, for it had received the sanction of that House after due deliberation. Their troops were encountering an opposition more formidable than had been looked for, though their difficulties were far from being insurmountable. The operations at Hué had resulted in a treaty which had cleared up the situation and rendered resistance feeble. The Government had not failed in any of their engagements, nor was there any contradiction between their acts and their words. China, he argued, had never really sought a serious compromise, but had simply wanted to gain time. The debate was continued on Wednesday by M. Clemenceau. He maintained that the Chambers had been deceived by the Government. France was nominally at peace with China and Annam, but was nevertheless obliged to fight against them. No one wanted a disgraceful retreat, but he and his party demanded precise explanations. He thought that France was rushing blindfold into a risky adventure, in which she might not have China alone to confront. "We refuse," he said, "to let events take their course when it is possible for us to control them. If we are to fight, let us fight; but let us know what we are doing."

M. Ferry replied to M. Clemenceau. He saidthat far from failing in its engagements, the Government had carried moderation and prudence to the farthest limits. The military operations had been confined within the limits indicated. The Government had deceived no one, and had never concealed the claims of China to suzerainty over Annam. There was no diplomatic rupture between France and China, and in proof of this he would read a telegram just received through the Charge d'Affaires from their Minister, M. Tricou. M. Tricou had been ordered to Sokio, to present his letters of recall to the Japanese Government; but before starting he had, on October 28, sent the following telegram:—"The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has speaked to me not to leave Shanghai. He is very anxious and sorry for the turn things have taken, and states that he utterly disavows the Marquis Tseng. I replied that my health made my departure imperative, and I start to-night."

The sensation caused by this disclosure is said to have been such that the proceedings were interrupted for fully five minutes. When the turmoil had subsided M. Ferry resumed his speech, and advised "in the most absolute and positive manner" that the Government did not foresee the contingency of a war with China. "What we meaut to do is to make ourselves secure in Tonkin by taking the two fortresses in the delta, Sontay and Bac-ninh, and our force out there is quite competent to achieve that. When that is doue we shall be inexpugnable, and then China, acknowledging the *fait accompli*, will be in a better mood to negotiate." After some further warm discussion, in which M. Clemenceau again spoke strongly on the dangers of a colouial policy, M. Gatineau proposed the order of the day *pur et simple*, which was negatived by 339 to 194, and the following was then unanimously proposed by M. Paul Bert, was carried by 339 to 160: "The Chamber, approving the measures taken by the Government to safeguard the interests and honour of France, relying upon its firmness and its prudence to ensure the execution of existing treaties, passes to the order of the day." The Chamber then adjourned.

THE CHINESE REPLY TO FRANCE.

The Chinese Legation, finding that there were many omissions and suppressions in the documents quoted in the French Yellow-book, have determined, in order to set themselves right with public opinion in Europe, to publish all the despatches that have passed between the two Powers. The *Standard*'s correspondent says the full text and a translation of the last despatch of the series—the reply of China to the French Government. The Marquis Tseng, after giving a long history of the questions at issue between the two Governments, says that as the latest French proposals would have for result not merely a commercial concession, but the abandonment by China of all her rights over Annam, replacing them by those of France, the Chinese could not consider them otherwise than as a capitulation on the part of China. He continues:—"In the absence of an arrangement which would preserve the political *status quo* of the Kingdom of Annam as it existed before 1873, and the complete independence of the King of Annam with regard to other Powers—the Emperor of China, as suzerain, only excepted—any arrangement which would not leave to the Imperial Government the complete and exclusive right of action in the Red River could not but appear inadmissible. Of the two solutions which have been suggested, China would prefer the first, for being herself entirely without ambition, she would regret to find herself compelled to encroach on the territory of a vassal which she has been able to respect for two centuries. However, should it be impossible to avoid an occupation which would safeguard her rights and her interests, the Imperial Government would be ready—but only in that case—to discuss the propositions of the French Government concerning the establishment of a neutral zone, but a neutral zone situated between Quan Bric Kouan on the southern frontier of Tonquin and the twentieth degree of latitude."

The Chinese Government would also agree to the opening up of the Red River to the navigation of the flags of all nations which have treaties with China, and for a place of exchange proposes provisionally Phoun Ho Kouan, situate opposite to Sontay, as an extreme point, but could not at present consent to open either the town of Mankao or even the town of Lao-Kai.

The *Figaro* states that the Governor of Yunnan, at the head of 14,000 troops, has received orders to penetrate Tonkin, and to take possession of Cao Bang. The Hongkong correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The preparation for the defence of Canton are being actively pushed forward. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were conveyed thither on Monday by Chinese gunboats which came here for the purpose. An immediate attack on any of the Chinese port is not, however, generally expected, it being thought more probable that for some time to come hostilities will be limited to Tonkin. At the same time the ultimate spread of the operations to China seems inevitable, and another French reverse in Tonkin would be fraught with serious results to all foreigners in China. News from the interior shows that political excitement is already spreading, and that the authority of the Imperial Government is much weakened in many districts. Reports of coming trouble with foreigners are rife, and a wave of Chinese national feeling against the hated Manchus and foreigners is passing over the country."

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on November 1, says:—M. Clémenceau's minority of 155 was composed of 65 of the Left, including the whole of the Extreme Left and a contingent of the Radical Left, and eighty of the Right, including all the Bonapartists. There were forty-four abstentions. That M. Ferry has gained a great parliamentary victory is incontestable, although M. Clémenceau's minority was much greater than he expected two days ago. Many papers express doubts as to the reliability of M. Tricou's despatch, which was the great surprise in M. Ferry's speech, stating that Li Hung Chang had repudiated the Marquis Tseng. The latter, who is not very reticent, will probably have something shortly to say on the matter. It is scarcely probable in any case that he can again treat with the French Ministry. General Bouet had interviews with M. Ferry and Admiral Peyron to-day. General Millot is going out to replace him as Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Tonkin, but he, like General Bouet, is by one account to act in concert with Admiral Courbet and M. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner. There is, however, a report that M. Harmand is on his way home. It is, I believe, certain that M. Challemel-Lacour will resign immediately, on the alleged ground of ill-health. Palpable discrepancies are observed between his speech and M. Ferry's, he seeming to infer that war alone could solve the Chinese difficulty—whereas M. Ferry did not apprehend a rupture. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Toulon; and fresh transports have been ordered to be got ready to embark reinforcements for Tonkin. Should war be declared against China the 15th Army Corps will probably be selected for service there.

Dr. Macartney, the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, informed the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* that if the French attack Bac Ninh hostilities with China must ensue. The Chinese Viceroy, whom M. Ferry represented as having disavowed the Marquis Tseng, had no authority whatever over the Ambassadors and their policy.

THE PROBABILITIES OF WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* had an interview with Dr. Macartney, the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, on Wednesday night, and asked him whether any confirmation had been received of the telegram read by M. Jules Ferry to the Chamber that afternoon. Dr. Macartney replied that no confirmation of that statement had been received at the Chinese Legation. The correspondent continues:—"As to the probabilities of war, Dr. Macartney assured me that if the French carry out the plan announced by M. Ferry to the Chamber, and attack Bac-ninh, hostilities with China must indubitably ensue. Bac-ninh is a strong place; a Chinese force of twenty thousand men occupies the fortress and its immediate vicinity; and there is a large Chinese force on the frontier. He further stated that there was not the smallest chance of Bac-ninh being evacuated; but, on the contrary, a determined stand would be made there. He added that the French were fully aware of the presence of Chinese troops at Bac-ninh. One of the consequences of the outbreak of hostilities would, according to Dr. Macartney, be seriously felt by English commerce. The Likin, or war tax, established twenty years ago to defray the expenses of putting down the Taiping rebellion, would have to be increased, instead of being remitted, as the Chinese Government contemplated doing. This tax weighs chiefly on foreign trade, and as eight-tenths of that is British, England would be the chief sufferer from a war between China and France."

THE CHINESE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE *Daily Telegraph* (of Nov. 2) is in a position to state that the view taken at the Chinese Embassy of the situation developed by the vote of Wednesday evening in the French Chamber is as follows:—"That vote, while significant enough and decidedly unfavourable to peace, is but yet only one step on the road to war. A more decisive and unfortunate step would be taken if the French Government should ask for a grant of money and for leave to despatch additional forces. Such a demonstration on the part of the Cabinet of Paris would in all probability cause the Chinese Government to move troops without delay into Tonkin. The desire of that Government has been and still is for peace, and they would even now welcome the mediation of England, if a similar spirit were shown by the French; but mediation to be of the slightest avail should come before and not after the outbreak of hostilities."

THE FRENCH PREPARING TO ATTACK SONTAY.

A Reuter's telegram dated Saigon, Nov. 2 says:—Intelligence received here from Haiphong, dated October 25, states that Admiral Courbet left there on the 24th ult. for Hanoi, in order to take the command of the French operations. The Admiral took with him a force of 600 marines landed from the French squadron, and will await the arrival of reinforcements before attacking Sontay. The occupation of Kwang-yen by the French is expected shortly.

THE MARQUIS TSENG AND M. TRICOU.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Marquis Tseng in the course of an interview held yesterday with his Excellency, said with reference to the telegram which M. Jules Ferry stated that he had received from M. Tricou:—

There is a point, I have heard, in the doctrines of the Jesuits which teaches them that they may sometimes say or do a wrong thing if only it will further the interests of their religion. If I may make the remark without the slightest wish to be impolite, I regard M. Tricou in this matter as a sort of political Jesuit, who thinks that almost anything he may say or do in the interests of his country is right. He knew they wanted some such telegram as he sent, and he sent it. Who could have told, indeed, whether some suggestion for such a teelegram was not forwarded from home? To be plain as regards the subject-matter of that telegram, and without in any way desiring to convey that a wilful mistake has been made, I may as well at once state that such a "disavowal" as M. Tricou speaks of is impossible. I received my orders direct from the Tsung-li Yamen, and I have merely carried out my instructions. The same Government which has directed me what to do has conveyed its sentiments also to Li Hung Chang. Li Hung Chang's position is this: he is not my Superior or Petchili not Prime Minister of china; and just as M. Jules Ferry may if he chooses conduct negotiations in place of M. Challemel-Lacour, so Li Hung Chang can, if he pleases, carry on negotiations with a foreign Power. But, as he belongs to the same Government as myself, he would not receive orders from that Government differing from those which I receive. Besides, the Chinese Government would not order a different way of acting to its Prime Minister from that which it had enjoined upon its Envoy to a foreign nation. And again, no Minister accredited to a foreign Power could or would desire to withhold concessions which his Government was inclined to grant. These propositions are too self-evident to admit of dispute. Apart from all this, Li Hung Chang is a good friend of mine. We have always held the same opinions, and we are, moreover, related to each other. So that it is—with all due deference to M. Tricou—altogether impossible that Li Hung Chang should make any such remarks as those which that gentleman attributes to him. I might again remark that there are those who consider it as not at all likely that such a telegram should have arrived at a moment when the French Government most needed it. I would rather regard the whole affair as accidental, and the mistake which has evidently been made by M. Tricu as due to some singular misunderstanding.

GENERAL BOUET'S RETURN TO PARIS.

General Bouet has arrived in Paris from Tongking. He confided to a passenger on board the steamer that his relations with M. Harmand, the Civil Commissary, were not cordial. It is expected that the reinforcements sent out lately from France will enable the Expeditionary Corps to act with vigour; and the reports of spies have created the impression that the Chinese force in Bacninh is not very formidable.

SERIOUS FAILURES IN THE COTTON TRADE.

MR. MORRIS RANGER, the famous Liverpool operator in cotton, has suspended payment. The following circular was issued on Tuesday, Oct. 30:—"I regret to have to inform you that I am unable to carry out my engagements, and consequently am obliged to suspend payment.—MORRIS RANGER. To John Wrigley, President of the Cotton Association."

Mr. Ranger, has long been one of the largest operators in the cotton markets of that city, New York, and Havre, and his peculiar move quickly caused a great sensation, though rumours current for some days past had prepared the men on 'Change for the event. Mr. Ranger has latterly been selling cotton for forward delivery in the expectation of lower prices, which expectations have not been realized. It is estimated that his liabilities for differences will amount to about £400,000 in Liverpool, £40,000 in Havre, and £100,000 in New York. It is understood that in Liverpool his liabilities are tolerably well divided amongst the cotton brokers, who, it is hoped, will generally be able to meet their engagements, though it is feared some smaller houses will be able to sustain the shock. The failure of Mr. Ranger is attributed to the introduction of the American system of trade in "futures" without the American protection secured by the deposit of margins. Mr. Ranger will be remembered as the principal in the October "corner" of 1881, when he was said to have purchased more than half-a-million bales. The "corner" did not turn out what he expected, for a rapid decline in values ensued, and Mr. Ranger had to realize part of his holding at a loss, though it is computed that he made a quartar of a million sterling by the "corner." Before the close of the market on Tuesday the failure of Messrs. R. H. Forman and Co., cotton brokers, was announced, with liabilities estimated at about £30,000, and three other firms have suspended payment. Messrs. Mellor and Fenton had 70,000 bales uncovered, and their liabilities are about £50,000. One of the partners is the son of Mr. Justice Mellor and a daughter of Mr. Birkenhead. Messrs. Pearce and Co. are stated to have had 15,000 uncovered, Messrs. Taylor and Co. 7,000, and Messrs. R. H. Forman and Co. as many as 25,000. Other firms are said to have had similar large quantities uncovered, but they have been able to provide so far for their requirements. Then a number of firms are spoken of as being so severely hit that they will be unable to find capital for a business equal to that which they have hitherto conducted. Their liabilities are, roughly speaking, include in the £400,000 or £450,000 spoken of as failing upon Liverpool.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday (Nov. 2) says:—No further failures have been reported in the Liverpool cotton trade, but within the next few days several other firms are expected to follow Mr. Ranger's example and suspend payment. Yesterday a petition for liquidation was filed on behalf of Mr. Morris Ranger. The liabilities are put down at £1,080,000, but as £350,000 of this is secured the net liabilities of the petitioner are £730,000. One breditor has put in a claim on the estates for £110,000, and the widows of another for £80,000. It is believed that of Mr. Ranger's unsecured debts about £400,000 are in Liverpool, £100,000 in New York, and £60,000 in Havre.

THE NAPOLEON OF LIVERPOOL FINANCE.

MR. MORRIS RANGER, the Napoleon of Liverpool Finance, the huge operator, the gigantic speculator, the dealer in "futures" and the man on whom a little of millions as another one might of pence, has come to the ground at last, and brought a great many of his friends with him. Until the last few weeks his brilliant career has been one long series of triumphs. Speculators, brokers, merchants, stood in awe of him and his long-headed calculations. His success provoked many imitators, and his operations were the envy of the timid. This financial giant, who towered far above his brethren of the Liverpool "flags," is a German Jew, a fact on which our anti-Semites will no doubt have much to say. He is a native of Hesse-Cassel, and in personal appearance is said to be the living counterpart of Napoleon III. In the small, piercing eye, the imperial moustache, the clear complexion, the air of half-mystery, half-frankness—in fact, in the *tout ensemble*—the resemblance is striking to a degree. He has a well-knit, broadset, substantial figure, and has a certain bearing and gravity in feature and form that bespeak importance." Unfortunately, like the Emperor of whom he is said to be the counterpart, he has met his Sedan. His career has been too eventful; one day he has been up, another down; he has made fortunes and lost them; and who knows but one day, his three-quarters of a million of debts being wiped off the slate, and the chastening process over, he may commence operations again, corner markets and buy "futures" with as much zeal and temerity as ever! In spite of his huge losses—and his losses have already brought about many others—he is surrounded by sympathetic friends. Although many blame him for the gigantic, not to say reckless, nature of transactions in the market, it is said to be a fact that the vast majority of the people on 'Change sincerely sympathize with him in his present difficulties. Why not? If they are not "gamblers all" they were sufficiently in the game to sympathize with their fallen chief. If he as a seller was reckless so were they who bought. It was a stupendous wager, based on diverse views of the cotton outlook; and one side was sure to lose.

Some fifteen years ago, according to one account, Mr. Ranger settled in Liverpool. When young he served in the house of Fatman and Co., the New York cotton merchants. He rapidly distinguished himself, and ultimately began business on his own account, in association with his former employers. Eventually he came to Liverpool as the representative of Fatman and Company, and brought with him letters of credit to Messrs. J. H. Schroeder and Company, general merchants and bankers, of Liverpool. He took an office on their premises, and under their auspices obtained good introductions to the trade in Liverpool and in Manchester. In a few years' time he had received a very fair share of the cotton business of these centres, supplying spinners, merchants, or brokers. He then passed into the business of dealing in "futures," and soon developed into a large and bold speculator. It was in 1879 that he first became known as a "cornerer," and a curious and but little known history of those transactions is told by a correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*:—

So far as is known it arose accidentally out of some other operations in which Mr. Ranger was engaged. During the summer of 1879, so runs the story, he sold large quantities of cotton for Russia and North Europe for November delivery, and he consequently bought similar amounts of cotton for October delivery on the arrival market in Liverpool. On making an examination of his books, he was struck with the fact that the arrival market had engaged to deliver him more cotton in October than it was at all probable could be in Liverpool in that month. A more careful examination confirmating this position, Mr. Ranger entered upon further purchases, so as to make the "corner" a certainty, and tighten the squeeze which he saw would ensue. Much of the cotton was probably sold by merchants who had greater faith in the sailing qualities of their vessels than had Mr. Ranger. That gentleman's anticipations were realized. A number of vessels were windbound, and after every bale of cotton available had been delivered there was still a great deficiency, for merchants had nothing for it but to buy in October delivery in order to fulfil their engagements and to pay the "corner" price. Much of the cotton had been sold by "bears," and they also, of course, as well as the merchants concerned, had to buy back from Mr. Ranger on his own terms.

The next notable "corner" occurred in 1881. It was a success for the speculators, though prices did not get up to the same level as in 1879. This was Mr. Ranger's greatest success, and he netted some £200,000 by the transaction, though he is said to have lost half of it in clearing himself of the vast quantities of cotton he held. In 1882 his operations were on a smaller scale. The story of this year's transaction tells of no success of bad luck. The basis of his calculations was that there would be a decline in prices. In May, June, and july he sold largely, intending to buy is at a profit. Instead, however of prices falling, the market rose, the cotton crop proved smaller than Mr. Ranger had allowed for, and the consumption of cotton by the mills was greater. It is said that his losses in September were £30,000 or £50,000, and in October £150,000 was placed at his disposal to meet his engagements. Mr. Ranger's liabilities are estimated at £1,080,000—his assets, at £350,000.

Mr. Ranger has always been highly respected in Liverpool, and his illustrating his disposition," says the correspondent from whom we have quoted before, "it may be observed that during the time of the last cotton corner a number of poor men speculated unwisely and lost heavily to him, but in many cases he forgave the debts entirely. The has the reputation of showing a large-hearted liberality to the Jewish community, both in Liverpool and elsewhere, and his plain and simple mode of life in Catherine-street, Liverpool, and his unostentatious expenditure when away from home, have been subject of remark over and over again. His private charity has been upon a very liberal scale, and a little while ago, it is said, not less than a hundred pensioners largely dependent upon him for daily bread." Considering the hundreds of families ruined by his campaigns on the Cotton change, there has been no lack of sympathy to hold up our hands in gratitude for these few crumbs which this modern Dives flung to the Lazarus at his gate.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SOUDAN.

THE REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI.

THE *Times*' correspondent at Khartoum telegraphed on Oct. 31:—

For 30 days no news of Hicks Pasha and his army of 11,000 men had been received here, and great anxiety was consequently beginning to be felt.

An Arab came in yesterday bringing important intelligence, which has been since confirmed by two soldiers who have arrived from Dusim.

It is stated that one day from 25,000 to 30,000 Arabs were found encamped near Hicks Pasha, on the Khor-el-Nil, a torrent three leagues from El Obeid. Next morning the Arabs divided themselves into two columns, and attacked the Egyptian square on two sides, thus permitting Hicks Pasha to make use of his 6,000 Remingtons, and all his Krupp, Nordenfelt, and rocket batteries. The Arabs, who were armed with lances only, falling after some time to reach the square, fled, leaving 8,000 of their number killed, all their women, food and baggage animals. The Mahdi himself was not present at the battle.

Hicks Pasha pursued the main body of the fugitives, and overtook them at Melbas, where he found the Mahdi posted with the fugitives, and 2,000 cavalry, his body guard.

The Arabs again attacked, and were defeated with great loss, the horse of the Mahdi being killed. The Mahdi was reported to have been cut down by the light cavalry sent out in pursuit. The Arabs then fled to El Obeid. This town was at once closely invested by Hicks Pasha, who was master of the country around, and had established his headquarters at Melbas, two miles from the besieged city.

On the 6th inst. the Arabs report Hicks Pasha was in full possession of the town and of the Government Treasury, the Egyptian loss having been *nil*.

Colonel de Costligon, while patrolling the White Nile, is said to have captured many of the fugitives, who were trying to cross to Sennar by means of shalloop canoes.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, Nov. 2. says:—No official confirmation has yet been received of the defeat of the Mahdi as reported by the Mahdi and entered El Obeid. The accuracy of the intelligence is doubted, as, according to the calculations of the military authorities, Hicks Pacha was at the time seven days' march from El Obeid.

Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. Edgar Vincent, the new financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, have arrived here, and have been received in audience by the Khedive.

THE TROUBLES IN BULGARIA.

A CABINET Council, summoned by Prince Alexander, was held on the 25th ult. upon the question of the recall of the Prince's aides-de-camp to St. Petersburg, at which it was decided that Colonel Roedzer, provisionally acting as Minister of War, should be placed under arrest. It was also resolved to dismiss the Russian officers serving in the Bulgarian army, and to recall immediately the Bulgarian officers in the Russian military service. Next morning Prince Alexander requested Colonel Roedzer to tender his resignation; and being met with a refusal, ordered that officer to leave Suphia within twenty-four hours. Colonel Komanikoff was requested to assume the direction of the War Ministry as soon as he had received authority from the Tsar. Previously to this he had simply signed papers. A telegram to the *Standard* from its correspondent at St. Petersburg explains the situation in Bulgaric. The correspondent has had a conversation with the Minister of Prince Alexander, who was sent to St. Petersburg to explain the views of the Bulgarian Government, from whom he learned that Prince Alexander consulted his own feelings rather than those of the Russian Government when he suspended the Commander-in-Chief. There is no doubt, he added that in doing so he was running counter to the wishes of the Russian Government:—

The Prince's recent return to constitutional Government is regarded as a step in advance of Russian tutelage and a reassertion of the principles to which the Russian Empire is fundamentally opposed. As a matter of fact, the Russian Government was already convinced that arbitrary government was impossible in Bulgaria, and the Russian Ministers only differed with their Bulgarian colleagues in wishing to delay the return to constitutional principles until a Special Commission should have considered the question in all its bearings. Public opinion, however, was so strong, and the most influential deputies were so urgent, that the leaders of both parties agreed that delay was not only unnecessary, but dangerous. Of course, as soon as the *coup d'etat* was reversed the position of the Russian Generals became untenable, for the Ministers responsible to the Bulgarian Assembly and not to the Czar, and they alone serve another Sovereign. With regard to the Ministry of War, the correspondent says that the circumstances are altogether different and justify an anomaly. He adds:—

There are 250 Russian officers in the Bulgarian service who could hardly be subordinated to a Bulgarian Minister, even if one could be found of sufficient knowledge and experience for the post; and this is at present out of the question. These officers will gradually be replaced by Bulgarians, of whom many are now being educated in France and elsewhere. "But apart from this," said my informant, "Russia has strong claims upon us, which we are nothing loth to acknowledge. We are grateful to England for her sympathy, spontaneously expressed at the time of the rising. How much more so must we be to Russia, who poured forth her blood to give us liberty? It is a great mistake to represent recent events as the outcome or the evidence of dislike towards Russia, nor is there any good reason to suppose that they will result in strained relations between the two countries. As soon as possible, the line between the stations named was patrolled by officials of the company and police, but they could not discover that the permanent way had been injured. At a point about midway between the two stations a considerable portion of the roof was found to have been blown away by some explosive of considerable power, and a hole was scooped in the earth. The telegraph wires, too, had been wrecked, so that all traffic had to be immediately suspended. It has been suggested that some explosive was either thrown or ignited through one of the ventilators, but at present the search of the line has revealed nothing to warrant a definite theory. It was fortunate that a passing train did not cause the explosion, for last night the trains were heavily laden in connexion with the Fisheries Exhibition. The inconvenience which was caused was very great, as thousands of people who were either going to or coming from the Exhibition were delayed at the various stations Kensington in particular.

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The scene of both explosions was visited by Captain Cundill, R.A., one of the Government inspectors of Explosives, and by Dr. Du Pre, the chemical analyst, as well as by some of the directors and the principal officials of the railway companies. Lord Sackville Cecil, the general manager of the District Company, who arrived at Charing-cross shortly after the explosion between that station and Westminster, remained for several hours, and was on the spot frequently during Wednesday, personally directing the inquiries. By instructions of Mr. Howard Vincent, of Scotland-yard, the railway officials have received and will receive every assistance from the police, and the aid which was thus rendered through Chief Inspector Hagan, Superintendent Moser, and a body of police was much appreciated. It has been found that none of the instruments in the signal box at Westminster received any injury, though all the glass of the box was blown out. At the Charing-cross signal box no damage was done, but some eight or ten of the windows are either blown out or shattered.

Sir Edward Watkin (chairman of the Metropolitan Company), Mr. Pochin (director), Mr. Bell (the general manager), and Mr. Eyles visited the scene of the explosion at Praed-street on Wednesday, as at Charing-cross, nothing is to be interfered with until the investigation by Colonel Majendie. At the spot where the explosion took place, about 40 yards east of the station, a hole about 16in. in diameter and about a foot deep has been made at the bottom of the brickwork. The line is strewn with the ballast which has been displaced, and with broken glass and splinters. The permanent way was found uninjured, but a switch rod connecting certain points was severed and twisted in various shapes, and a 3-inch gas-pipe, which was originally quite straight, was found cuarled up. The glass in the Praed-street signal-box was completely shattered; but beyond a shaking the signal man fortunately sustained no injury, and was on duty on Wednesday. It is doubtful whether the explosive was thrown from a train or whether it was placed in the tunnel, but the former view is not much held, on account of the personal risk which would be run by the party or parties concerned in the outrage. It may be stated, too, that access to the tunnel at Praed-street is easily obtainable without much risk of being observed. A packet of rockets was picked up by Superintendent Tomlinson in the Praed-street tunnel on Tuesday night. At first it was thought that they might be dynamite cartridges, but they proved to be common fireworks. It is thought that some lad in the train may have had them, and, under the influence of fear that they might be) connected with the explosion, had thrown them out of the carriage in which he was travelling. *Times.*

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday says:—We understand that the Metropolitan and the metropolitan District Railway Companies have decided to offer a reward of £250 each for information which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrages near the Praed-sweet and Charing cross railway stations on Tuesday night. The Government, it is believed, will also offer a reward of £500.

Colonel Majendie, the Government officials yesterday inspected the tunnels between Charing-cross and Westminster and at Praed-street, with a view to ascertain the nature and effect of the recent explosions. Nothing was discovered to show directly how they occurred, but there was said to be evidence that powerful explosives were used. Inquiries on behalf of the Queen were made yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital as to the condition of the patients still under treatment there. Dr. Owens, the medical superintendent, was able to assure her Majesty's special messenger that they were all progressing satisfactorily. There is said to be no doubt as to ultimate recovery in any case, although several of the thirty-two patients who have been admitted will in various ways suffer seriously for a long time to come. Dr. Owens states that fully three-fourths of the patients were rendered deaf by the explosion. In the case of James Turner, it is feared, that the force of the explosion has broken the tympanic membrane. In most instances, however, the hearing soon improved.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT DERRY.

TWO PERSONS SHOT.

GREAT excitement prevailed in Londonderry on Nov. 1, in consequence of a visit of Mr. Dawson, M.P., who was to deliver an address on the franchise in the Corporation Hall. The Lord Mayor's intention was met with determined opposition from the Grangeparty. Apprentice Boys and Orangemen from various parts of the north paraded the streets of the city with bands and banners from an early hour. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Lord Earnest Hamilton arrived at the head of the contingents from Carrigans and St. Johnston's. The Loyalist procession then formed on the City Wall, and marched to the Corporation Hall, which they took by force and entered, planting the Union jack on the roof as a protest against sedition and disloyalty. They occupied the building completely, the roof being manned, and declared their intention to hold it against the Lord Mayor's party. In anticipation of a collision between the Nationalists and the Loyalists, the gates of the city were guarded by police, and the streets were patrolled by a troop of the 16th Lancers. Mr. Dawson arrived at the railway station soon after two o'clock, and was met by a large body of Nationalists, who escorted him, with banners and music, to his hotel in the neighbourhood of the hall. When the Corporation Hall came into view it was seen that on the top of the building bands of Apprentice Boys and Orangemen were assembled, with four cannons pointed through the tower of the hall. Intense excitement prevailed. The cheers of the Nationalists were answered with counter cheers from the Orangemen on the roof of the hall and in the interior. Shots were exchanged, and a man named George Kelly, a carpenter, and a boy, both Roman Catholics, were wounded. Kelly is lying in the infirmary suffering from a dangerous wound in the left temple, and his deposition was taken. The house surgeon expresses little hope of his recovery. When the shots were fired and attack on the hall seemed imminent, and Mr. Hamilton was on the point of ordering the police and soldiery to take it by force. Seeing, however, that this course would lead to bloodshed, he entered the hall; and after some negotiations an arrangement was come to by which the Orangemen agreed to evacuate the building on condition that no meeting should be permitted to be held in it. The members of the Corporation then met and rescinded their permission to Mr. Dawson to deliver the lecture. The Orangemen were afterwards escorted to the cars of bodies from the hall amidst the hisses and groans of the Nationalists. The Orangemen marched with colours flying and bands played, and responded with loud cheers to the cries of the Nationalists. The Lord Mayor was compelled to deliver his lecture in the rooms of the Irish National League, where he was also entertained to dinner. Owing to the great force of military and constabulary, no riot or any consequence took place. About five arrests were made for petty assaults, and one for shooting.

THE EXPLOSIONS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

AN attempt was made at two points on Tuesday (Oct. 30) evidently with a design to do serious mischief and cause great alarm, if not to wreck trains and injure passengers, in the underground railway. The more disastrous of the two attempts is the result was made near the Praed-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, where, by the explosion of some compound placed or dropped against the side wall of the tunnel at a distance of about 60 yards from the station, the passengers in the three last carriages of the train which left the platform at 7-51 p.m. were injured more or less severely by cuts from broken glass, &c. As this train left Praed-street for Edgware-road the guard of the last brake, looking out on the off-side to see if the signals in the six-foot way were right, and the engine-driver looking back, both saw a flash of white light, and immediately afterwards there was a loud explosion, the force of which threw the guard down on his back on the floor of his van. The windows and window frames, panels, doors, and outside woodwork of the last three carriages were shattered, the end of the last coach but one appatently having received the full force of the explosion, for a fixed tail lamp was blown off and was found across the line. The framework of the carriages was not materially injured, and the train ran on until pulled up, in order that the nature of the mischief done might be ascertained. Of the passengers in the three third-class carriages mentioned five were so seriously cut and injured by the concussion and wounds caused by the broken glass, that they were taken to St. Mary's Hospital to be kept there for the night. They were a trooper of the 4th Hussars, named Warren, whose throat was badly lacerated by the broken glass, and four others, apparently of the labouring class. There were some 30 more who had received cuts and abrasions of a less dangerous character. These were attended to by surgeons of the neighbourhood and sent to their homes. Two schoolboys, named Arthur M'Linkock and Ernest Lindley, had come up to town for the day from Clacton-on-Sea, had slight surface cuts, which were promptly attended to and the lads placed for the night in the Great Western Hotel. With regard to the nature of the explosive used nothing certain can yet be stated. Its effects may be described as very like those produced by the substance exploded at Whitehall a few months ago. At the spot where the substance had been placed there was a hole in the brickwork of the tunnel wall reaching to a height of perhaps 15 or 18 inches from the ground, and about 6 or 9 inches across, the front bricks being broken into rubbish, and scooped out somewhat as if by spade, in a direction at right angles to the length of the tunnel. For a distance of seven or eight feet the iron gas pipe, of about 2in. diameter, fixed along the wall at a height of 4ft. or 5ft. from the ground, and supplying the station, was broken off and bent upwards into the shape of one of those hoops which are put across vans to hold a canvas cover, while laterally the force of the explosion had twisted into curious shapes the strong wrought iron rod by which the points are worked. Further, the bundle of telegraph wires carried along the wall at a height of 4ft. or 5ft. from the ground were torn apart, and the coverings blown into fragments. The line for many yards was strewn with splinters of wood blown from the carriages, and the ground for many yards in both directions—that is, up and down the line—seemed powdered with crystals, so thickly was it covered with the shattered glass of the carriage windows. One or two lamp tops and other portions of the fittings of the carriages lay about. In the Praed-street Station, on the platform, the signal-box were blown out, and although the brickwork of the tunnel shielded the box from the direct force of the shock, the signal-man was thrown back, and of course, roughly shaken by the concussion. At the further end of the station, probably 60 or 70 yards from the mouth of the tunnel, the windows of the offices in the direction of the explosion and the large plate glass windows of the refreshment rooms above the gallery were completely smashed. Divisional Superintendent Howard and Inspector Foinett in charge of a body of police were quickly on the spot, and the railway officials, having first seen to the injured passengers, quickly got the line into working order again.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock an explosion occurred between the Charing cross and Westminster stations, and at both these places thick plate glass was blown out of the windows in various parts of the buildings, the lamps on the platforms were extinguished, and the place was enveloped in darkness. There were many people waiting for a train at Charing-cross, and three of them, including an elderly lady, who was considerably shaken and frightened, were thrown down. The train from the Mansion-house due at five minutes past 8 o'clock was standing in the station as the terrific detonation was heard. In several of the carriages the lamps were simultaneously extinguished, and great alarm prevailed. Some of the station officials ran into the open air as they thought it was all over. Volumes of black dust came pouring out of the tunnel to add to the confusion. At first it was thought an explosion of gas had taken place, but as the lamps could be immediately relit, some other cause was sought for. As soon as possible, the line between the stations named was patrolled by officials of the company and police, but they could not discover that the permanent way had been injured. At a point about midway between the two stations a considerable portion of the roof was found to have been blown away by some explosive of considerable power, and a hole was scooped in the earth. The telegraph wires, too, had been wrecked, so that all traffic had to be immediately suspended. It has been suggested that some explosive was either thrown or ignited through one of the ventilators, but at present the search of the line has revealed nothing to warrant a definite theory. It was fortunate that a passing train did not cause the explosion, for last night the trains were heavily laden in connexion with the Fisheries Exhibition. The inconvenience which was caused was very great, as thousands of people who were either going to or coming from the Exhibition were delayed at the various stations Kensington in particular.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

THE London financial telegrams of yesterday advise a fall of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. East India Government Securities, which are now worth £93¾ per one thousand rupees. The values of other stocks remain unaltered. In Lombard-street money is cheaper, and three and four months' sight Indian bills are now discountable in the open market at 1 and ⅞ per cent. respectively below the Bank of England's rate. Oriental Bank shares £10-10; Chartereds £22; Mercantiles £16-10; Hongkongs £55.

Linseed is firm at a rise of 3d. per quarter in the price of Calcutta to arrive, *via* Canal and Cape. Soft white Wheat Nos. 1 and 2 have given way 1d. and 2d. per cental respectively. Coffee is strong. Mid Plantation Ceylon has advanced 1s. or to 80s. per cwt. Good ordinary Native is priced 50s.

The Colonial Wool Auction opened in London yesterday with a good competition, prices being firmly maintained. The Liverpool Wool Auction also opened yesterday. The number of bales offered was 16,000 bales. There was a fair demand without quotable change in prices.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong. Surats steady. Arrivals dull. Sales 14,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. Spot quotations unchanged. In New York ready Mid-uplands remain at 10½ cents, but "futures" for the month of February are 3 points higher, being quoted 10·88 cents. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday	2,013,000	2,015,000	1,912,000
Tuesday's receipts	31,000	36,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,074,000	2,051,000	1,949,000

EXCHANGE closes quiet with rates in favour of sellers. The holiday feeling has begun to set in, and there is not much doing. Bar Silver 50⅝d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	Rs.	7 7-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	Rs.	7 3-8d.
Do. three months' sight	Rs.	7 9-16d.
Credits, do. do.	Rs.	7 21-32d.
France do. do.	Frs.	2·06.

GOVERNMENT PAPER dull—4 per cents. Rs. 99 3-16; 4½ per cent. Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Some Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 387½. There has been very little business done in Mill and Press securities to-day on account of a partial holiday. Kemp & Co. and and Treacher and Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 350 and Rs. 1,275 respectively.

COTTON is very firm, especially for the New Crop, and a pretty large business has been transacted in good Machine-girned Broach for March delivery at Rs. 214 per candy, and in good Dholleras for April delivery at Rs. 181. A sale of New Julgaum for March delivery is also reported at Rs. 182. Very little doing on the spot.

			Per candy.
Comrawuttee,	F. G.	Rs.	174
Do.	Good	,,	169
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	161
Dholleras,	F. G.	,,	173
Do.	Good	,,	168
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	158
Western	Good	,,	156
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	148
Dharwar Saw-ginned		,,	165
Compta		,,	142
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good		,,	214 Mar.
,, Comrawuttee	Good	,,	183-184 Feb.-Mar.
,, Bengal	Good	,,	150 Dec.
,, Do.	F. G.	,,	158 ,,

LINSEED continues firm at Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is also firm, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance therein. Prices remain unaltereted, namely, Guzerat Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8; Brown, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7.

WHEAT is very quiet, and prices close in favour of buyers. We quote:—White Pessie No. Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½; Yellow Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½; Luskari, Rs. 23½ ot Rs. 24; Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are weaker. Liverpool *via* Canal 17s. 6d. for Wheats, 18s. for measurement. London 20s. for weight, 22s. 6d. for Cotton, Marseilles 22s. 6d.; Adriatic ports Rs. 13½.

PIECE-GOODS are dull, and prices generally rule in favour of buyers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (24th Oct.), with a cargo of 2,910 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (27th Oct.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Monotti, Mr. and Mrs. Peyer, Mrs. Grainger and three children, Mr. Kauffmann, Mr. D. Zyl and two deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. R. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major General Bayly, R. A., Colonel Trevor, Captain B. Scott, Mr. Abba Vishnoo, two ladies, two boys, Mr. T. Mayill and 63 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Inchgarvie (s)	Griffiths	Newports, Oct. 24.
	Berenice (s)	Crillowitch	Hongkong, Oct. 27.
	I. G. S. Dagmar	Haviland	Vingoria, Nov. 19.
	I. G. Czarwitch	Hotham	Vingoria, Nov. 19.
	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste, Oct. 26.
	Badouin (s)	Goldsworthy	London, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	H. M. S. Jumna	Singleton	England.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Collins	Kurrachee.
	Burmah (s)	Rathwell	Persian Gulf.
	Kangra (s)	Macfarlane	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Berenice, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Crauna, to London.
Brig Tharya Letchmy, to Tuticorin, &c.
Steamer Malacca, to Zanzibar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Ducat, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Metcalfe, Lieut. and Adjt., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 20.

Lang, Captain, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Seymour, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 21.

William, Captain, North Staffordshire, on leave, from Poona.
McCally, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Bensaw, Captain, Brigade Major, on leave, from Poona.
Stephen, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
Ross, Major, R. E., on duty, from Meerut.
Scott, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Roksby, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Nugar.
Macmahon, Captain, 3rd Bombay N. L. I., from leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 22.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday, next the 24th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

Vol. P. J. Boylette having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Singleton, S. C. 2nd in Command 28th Regt. N. I.

The following promotions in the Barrack Dept. are made, with effect from 11th Oct. in succession to Sub.-Condr. W. R. Nicholson to be Sub.-Condr. Sergt. H. Fletcher to be Actg. Sub-Condr.

Lieut. Fitz J. M. Edwards, 2nd Battn. R. West Surrey Regt., is appointed a Probationer for the Be. S. C., with effect from 8th Nov.

Sind Vol. R. C.—The leave of absence for six months granted by G. G. O. dated 30th May 1883, to the undermentioned officer is extended up to the 30th Dec. 1883:—Lieut. H. Birdwood.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—Capt. F. W. Snell, S. C.; Lieut. L. A. Gordon, S. C. and Major Walter Scott, S. C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut.-Col. F. J. Smith, R. E., six months, medical certificate.

Bombay Vol. R. C.—Hony. Surgn. W. K. Hatch is permitted to resign his appointment.

The services of Surgn. W. H. Burke, I. M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

The following promotion is made:—Hony. Lieut. and Hony. Asst. Comsy. W. Spencer, Miscellaneous List, Army Clothing Dept., to be Asst. Comsy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. Morland, late Indian Navy, having returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Port Office, Bombay, on 14th Nov. the services of Capt. W. S. Downing Indian Marine, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. Henderson, M.A., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, having resumed charge of his duties on 3rd Nov. the unexpired portion of the fifty days' privilege leave granted him by Notification dated 2nd Oct. cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major H. F. Chapman, A. M. D., having been transferred to Mount Abu on duty, Surgn. W. A. Corkery assumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgn. at Baroda on 29th ultimo.

The leave of absence for one month, without pay, granted to Mr. F. G. Selby in this Department, Notification dated 22nd ultimo, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare is appointed to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar promoted.

Rao Saheb Harilal Chaganlal Satyawadi is appointed to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Anandrao KrishnaKothare promoted.

Rao Saheb Karpuram Manmathram is appointed to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Harilal Chaganlal Satyawadi promoted.

Mr. Chhaganlal Nandsuklal, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Aukleshvar in the Surat Dist. was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from to 7th Oct.

Mr. Govindrao bin Ramrao Deshmukh, residing at Mandavgan, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Ag.iculturists' Relief Act, for the Shrigonda Taluka.

Mr. C. W. Richardson has been appointed to act, from 1st inst. as City Magte. Poona, during the absence of Mr. Plunkett, or till further orders.

Mr. Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 23rd Oct.

Mr. Jamsetji Pestonji, Second Clerk and Accountant of the Court of the Resident at Aden, has been appointed to perform the duties of Registrar of the Court, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo on leave.

Messrs. Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo and Jamsetji Pestonji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of the Resident's Court at Aden on 22nd Oct.

J. J. Heaton, Assist. Collr in the Dist of Belgam, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in that Dist.

A'zam Umedram Vishnuram, Head Karkun of Taluka Olpad, and Azam Raghuram Bhanabhai, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Madvi, in the Dist of Surat, are appointed to be Magtes. of the Third Class in that Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Watson to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. F. A. Little delivered over charge of the office of Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay on 14th inst.

Mr. H. Cleveland received charge of the office of Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay on 14th inst.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Rapuji Bal and Rao Bahadur Purshatamrao Sidheshwar Binlwale respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, on being relieved at Kada and Karjat, is appointed to do duty till further orders Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras in the Poona Dist., vice Mr. Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. S. Nadkarni, Depy. Educational Inspr. for Marathi Schools, Bombay, was on sick leave from 13th April to 6th Oct.

Messrs. J. Griffiths and E. Greenwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt. Sir J. J. School of Art, on 5th inst.

Messrs. R. K. Bhende and S. F. Mirza respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hyderabad High School on 3rd inst.

Mr. R. B. Karandikar, B.A., is confirmed as Depy. Educational Inspr. with effect from 8th March.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, is allowed an extension for six weeks of the privilege leave for six weeks granted to him from 15th Sept.

Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, Third Asst. Collr. in Sind, and Mr. A. E. Cumming, Supernumerary Assist. Collr. in Sind, passed the ordinary Lower Standard Depttal. Examination on 9th Oct.

Mr. Behramji Sorabji, Act. Head Accountant, Aden Treasury passed the prescribed examination in Accounts on 9th ult.

The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Higher Standarn Depart. Examination on 10th Oct.

1. Mr. Divanmul Khemchand, Head, Munshi to the Mukhtyarkar, Karachi; 2. Mr. S. A. White, Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Sind; 3. Mr. Thattumal Radhakisan, Clerk, Accont Branch, Collr's Office, Shikarpur; 4. Khan Bahadur Najmudin Ali Mahamad Daftardar to he Commissioner in Sind; 2. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. Ryan, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, and Mr. J. L. L. MacGregor, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, respectively delivered charge of the Dist. Forest Office and Demarcation office, Belgaum, on 6th Nov.

H the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Major J. Robb, M. D., C. M., acted as Depy. Sanitary Commr, Eastern Gujarat Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, from Septr. 30th to Oct. 24th.

Mr. W. L. Souter passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 10th inst.

Mr. A. W. Lester has been appointed Clerk to H. M's. Justices of the Peace, vice Mr. H. W. Barker, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. deWinton, Asst. Engr. first grade, acted as Ex. Eng. for Irrigation Eastern Nara from 10th Oct. to 3rd Nov.

Surgs. A. Milne, M. B., and F. Burness respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia Dist. Jail on 12th inst.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered as a temporary measure, Rao Saheb Krishnal Varajbhai to do duty at Parantij; Rao Saheb Pranlal Harkisandas to do duty at Viramgam.

Mr. W. W. Drew delivered over and Mr. C. M. Thatte received charge of the office of the Asst Collr. Thana, on 9th inst.

Mr. W. W. Loch delivered over and Mr. W. W. Drew received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr. Thana, on the 10th inst.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Dist. Depy. Collr., Satara, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from 27th Oct.

Mr. H. F. Silcock handed over and Mr. E. Gray received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Nasik, on the 6th inst.

Rao Sahab Ganesh Bhivrao Mundale, first grade Mamlatdare, is transferred to the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednaggur Dist.

Rao Saheb Raojee Parashram Burve, first grade Mamlatdar, is transferred to the Sholapur Taluka of that Dist.

Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhagwant Mule to the first grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Nagar in the Ahmednagar Dist., continuing in the office he is holding as pro tem. Dist. Depty. Collr., Satara.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipuis to be substantive pro tem. first grade Mamlatdar, continuing to do duty in the Valva Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, B. A., to be substantive protem. second grade Mamlatdar, and to do duty in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Purshotum Tilak to be substantive pro tem, third grade Mamlatdar, and to do duty in Taluka Calvan in the Nasik Dist.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balal Mulekar is transferred to do duty in the Malegaon Taluka of the Nasik Dist.

Rao SahebLaxumon Moreshwar Deshpande, B.A., to be substantive pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar, for duty in Taluka Dindori of the Nasik Dist.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, Asst. Collr. Sholapur, assumed charge of the Talukas of Sholapur and Barsi on 5th inst.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Azam Venkatesh Govind Moodium, Head Karkun of Hangal, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar during the absence of the permanent incumbent on privilege leave, which has been extended from three weeks to forty-five days.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs.	33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	,,	36 ,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	6 ,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY AND ITS TERRITORIES.

THE MASONIC portion of the CEREMONY of LAYING the FOUNDATION-STONE of the CAMA HOSPITAL on the Esplanade has been COUNTERMANDED.

By Command,
W. H. HUSSEY,
District Grand Secretary.

21st November, 1883.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE MASONIC PORTION of the CEREMONY of LAYING the FOUNDATION-STONE of the CAMA HOSPITAL on the Esplanade has been COUNTERMANDED.

By Command,
E. FREEBORN,
Grand secretary, A. S. F. I.

21st November, 1883.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the CRUICKSHANK-ROAD will be CLOSED to carriage traffic at the south-east and near the Horse Bunder Railway Station, from 1-15 p.m., TO-MORROW, till the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE of CONNAUGHT has been concluded.

The carriages of those gentlemen invited to witness this ceremony will enter the Cruickshank-road from the north-west end next to the Elphinstone High School.

At the Fair no carriages will be allowed on the Esplanade except those of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of His Excellency the Governor, and no horses will be permitted within the Fair.

With the view to secure order and guard against accidents during the display of fireworks, the Queen's Parade-road leading from Church-gate-street station to the Bandstand on the west side of the oval, will be entirely closed.

The entrance to Rotten Row will be opened to carriages on the north next to the station, and those ladies and gentlemen holding tickets for seats in the oval will pass along the east side by the High Court and Secretariat, and those intending to view the fireworks from their carriages will pass along the west side of the Row, and all carriages so entering on either side of the Row will pass out near to the Bandstand. Carriages will not be permitted to turn till they have passed out of the Row. No carriages will be permitted to pass down the Mayo-road from the south after 9 p.m. and till His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has left the Secretariat.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Byculla, Police Commissioner's Office, 21st Nov., 1883.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"P. J. C." adds another to the numerous complaints we have received lately of the inefficiency of the Tannah Police to keep the lawless characters of the district under control. In the Murol taluka, "P. J. C." says, extensive thefts of corn are taking place almost nightly, and although complaints have been made to the police no notice appears to be taken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACKURY—October 22, at 6, Claverton Street, London S. W., the wife of Surgeon Major Mackury, Bombay Army, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HYDE—November 16, at Calcutta, the wife of H. J. Hyde, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—November 9, at Blancerne, Cachar, the wife of J. Ashington Thompson, of a daughter.
WAWN—November 16, at Calcutta, the wife of William Wawn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARTYR—MOORE—November 12, at Dinapore, Charles Campbell Martyr, Assistant Engineer, D.P.W., fourth son of Major-General J. S. Martyr, to Letitia Annie, daughter of Edwin Moore.
WALLACE—BARKER—November 17, at Calcutta, Dr. James Robert Wallace, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, to Edith Jane, daughter of the late William Hyde Barker, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—November 8, at Calcutta, John William Elliott, son of W. J. Elliott, Rallie Bros.' Jute Press, Narayangang.
ANSITTART—November 16, at Bareilly, Virginia Mary, wife of H. Vansittart, Barrister-at-Law.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

THE arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught yesterday afternoon was marked by a display of loyal enthusiasm on the part of the Bombay community. The warmth and spontaneity of the demonstration were the more remarkable as the occasion was the third upon which the citizens have had the opportunity of welcoming one of Her Majesty's sons. There was not the stimulus of novelty, which might have been supposed to account for the throng and the excitement when Prince Alfred visited the city; nor was there anything of the magnificent pageantry, to which the presence of a great number of native Princes and Chiefs lent additional éclat, when the heir to the throne came amongst us eight years ago. Still the public interest was fully aroused, and the universality and heartiness of the sentiment of affection and loyalty which animated the crowds knew no diminution. The population of Bombay had not been at all depressed by the ingenious argument that as the Duke of Connaught comes to India as a military officer to perform the duties of a general of a division, it would be contrary to military usage to accord him any welcome other than might be afforded by the "present arms" of a guard-of-honour. The Government was well advised in officially recognizing the fact that His Royal Highness was not only a Major-General, but a Prince of the Blood who must, almost in spite of himself, represent Her Majesty, his august mother, when he sets foot on these shores. The common-sense of the public recognised, before the official notification that His Royal Highness was to receive appropriate honours upon his landing had been published, the impossibility of separating the Prince from the soldier. Preparations for giving His Royal Highness and his Consort a public reception had been already set on foot before the Government issued the notification which set at rest the doubts which had disturbed the consciences of martinets. The popular instinct in the matter was in accordance with the dictates of good sense and good policy. The wisdom of making the presence of a member of the Royal Family an occasion of rejoicing need not be insisted upon. Everything which can evoke the sympathies of the population for the dynasty which rules the Empire is a political gain. When the monarch, from the nature of the case, resides in a remote capital, the presence of a Prince of the Blood in a remote dependency brings home to the minds and imagination of the population among whom he moves, the fact that the throne, though distant, is still real, and that the crown is worn by a living head.

The Duke of Connaught comes to India, however, not primarily to represent Her Majesty. He comes to perform the military duties assigned to him, and his known character is a guarantee that he will discharge them in the spirit of a soldier who loves his profession. India may expect from the example thus set many indirect advantages. When the Queen's son goes to Meerut to take the command of a division, the notion that it is a hardship for an officer (or for that matter a civilian either) to come out to India and endure its climate and surroundings will become less prevalent than it is. India, at home at all events, will become the fashion. A term of service in this country will be regarded as an evidence of birth and breeding, and of public spirit, and the Anglo-Indian during his furlough will not be talked of, and at, as a fogey and a bore. Indian topics will not be tabooed; they will be endured; and intelligent people will study, and perhaps even come to understand them. Now that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught sets the example of braving the climate and its discomforts, the ladies of the London world will, in increasing numbers, accompany their husbands and fathers in the winter excursions to India which are every year becoming more common. England and India will insensibly become better known to each other. Europeans of both services, and of neither, whose lot is cast in this country, will see fresh English faces without going to England for the boon. The contact with the current of home ideas will be more continuous, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial. The effect upon the home-keeping people of the additional interest inspired by things appertaining to India, will have its counterpart in this country from the augmented influence of the fresher brands of English opinion, and newer turns of thought. imported every cold weather by the ever-increasing number of cold weather visitors. The isolation of India will speedily become a thing of the past. The new influences will have an educational value of the highest kind at both ends of the line.

Whatever may be the after-results of the closer intercommunication between England and India which the successive visits of Her Majesty's sons to this country are calculated to produce, there can be no doubt that the first impressions derived on both sides at the reception yesterday were eminently gratifying and satisfactory. Their Royal Highnesses were evidently struck by the cordiality and sincerity of the expressions of good-will and interest which met them on all sides. On the other hand, the affable bearing of Their Royal Highnesses, the simplicity and kindliness which characterised them, the soldierly frankness of the Duke's bearing, won the hearts of all who thronged to see them. His Royal Highness read with good emphasis a well-conceived and well-written reply to the address of welcome presented by the Municipal Corporation, and delivered in sonorous voice by the Chairman of that body, Mr. R. N. Khote. The Soldier Prince appeared to be very really touched by what he termed the kind and loyal reception accorded to himself and the Duchess on their arrival. He alluded very gracefully to the fact that Her Royal Highness is the first Princess of the Royal Family who has ever visited these shores, and he elicited loud cheers when he stated that it would afford the greatest gratification to Her Majesty to know how genuine was the reception given to her son by her Indian subjects. His kindly and gracious words will be heard throughout India, and will produce an effect that will outlive the occasion at which they were uttered.

It may be hoped that the truce which has been arranged between the head of the Executive and the occupants of the Bench, in so far as the State banquet this evening is concerned, may be the means of producing an accommodation of a more enduring, if not of a more satisfactory character. The Judges, who had received invitations before the correspondence between the Acting Chief Justice and H. E. the Governor took place, had accepted them—all at least excepting the Acting Chief Justice himself. When the Governor, firing up at the implied threat in the close of the Hon. Lyttelton Bayley's second letter—that the Judges would absent themselves in a body from the levée if the new arrangement were not given up—stated that if they absented themselves they would not be received at Government House, it became more than questionable whether the invitations to a State dinner to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, held good. The position was a peculiarly delicate one, for the learned Judges could not absent themselves without disrespect to Their Royal Highnesses, unless they were absolutely told by His Excellency to stay away. The Acting Chief Justice, not having accepted the invitation, wrote to say that he inferred from the intimation in His Excellency's reply to his second letter that he was expected to decline the invitation to a State dinner, and begged to decline it accordingly, unless he heard from His Excellency to the contrary. To this letter an answer was sent, stating that the invitation having been forwarded before the correspondence referred to had taken place, it was not affected by the intimation in His Excellency's letter. Thereupon the Acting Chief Justice accepted the invitation. The other Judges wrote, in varying terms, but in the same sense, asking whether they were right in regarding the Governor's letter as cancelling the invitation to the State dinner. The reply was that the invitations having been given and accepted before the correspondence, they were not cancelled, and it was intimated that His Excellency would expect those who had accepted his invitations to fulfil their engagements. And this will be done. The Acting Chief Justice and the other Judges will be at the State dinner at Parell to-night. So far, well. But *après?* Is Government House to be thenceforward closed to Her Majesty's Judges? If the Judges be fit company for His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught this evening, are they not good enough for the ordinary society of Government House on future occasions? Now, we do not, as our readers know, take an extreme or severe view of what appears to us to be the unfortunate mistake committed in telling the Judges that they would be excluded from Government House, if they declined to acquiesce in a ruling which was distasteful to them in regard to their position at His Excellency's levée. That unlucky declaration seemed to us to be the result of a not unnatural impulse to resent what appeared to be a menace on the other side. We could not believe that it indicated any settled intention of visiting with social ostracism a disagreement arising out of a matter so purely formal as the position in which certain functionaries should stand in the Durbar Room at a public ceremonial. We hoped, and we still hope, that His Excellency will see how undesirable it is to give the breach which has unhappily occurred a greater extent than that which it originally sustained. Already the practical impossibility of carrying out any such project of exclusion has become manifest. Yesterday an invitation was sent to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass to a party at Government House this evening. This invitation, of course, was sent not before, but after, the interdict. Thus already the project of exclusion, if it was ever really formed, has broken down. The idea of enforcing it at all should be frankly abandoned, and that without any needless delay. Logically, the position is untenable; it would be insulting to Royalty if personages whom His Excellency receives to-night as society for Their Royal Highnesses be to-morrow excluded as *pariahs* in relation to the Governor himself. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will see at once how cogent are the reasons for his withdrawing from a position which he has already found to be untenable, unless indeed he be prepared to hold that he is himself superior to his illustrious guests.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 31.

AMIDST the mechanical din of political controversy with which we are well nigh deafened, the people of England are exposed to the risk of failing to perceive the critical state of the relations between France and England. Yet this is the real question of the hour, and its constantly increasing importance must derange all the pretty plans the Radicals have formed for devoting next session to the consideration of home reforms which are to consolidate their power and make it permanent. Ever since the present Government came into office with a declared desire to court the good-will of France, a perverse fate seems to have taken a delight in estranging the two countries. First of all, the treaty of commerce was allowed to expire, and all attempts to open negotiations for a new treaty have hitherto failed. Then, France took umbrage at our invasion and conquest of Egypt. Then followed her frantic efforts to recover her lost prestige by the Madagascar and Tongking expeditions, which have brought her into collision with England in the far East. Lord Hartington last night, referring to the Tamatave incident, said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to announce next week that the difficulties caused by Admiral Pierre's outrageous conduct towards Captain Johnstone, the British Consul, and Mr. Shaw, had been "satisfactorily" settled. But the *Times* assures us, on authority, that the apology the French Government has at last offered, along with the indemnity of £1,000 to Mr. Shaw, is couched in cold and stiff language, and it must therefore be pronounced quite unsatisfactory. If a friend has done you a wrong, a frank and handsome apology on his part may not only remove the grievance, but be the renewing of friendship. But an apology wrung from a reluctant and sulky wrong-doer, who only does not persist in justifying his misconduct because he is afraid of the consequences, can only widen the breach it ought to have closed. This is the case in the present instance. France apologizes under compulsion, because she cannot afford to go to war with England about the Tamatave business, but the embittered language of the Parisian press shows that the grudge remains, and will rankle all the more keenly in the breast of every Frenchman because the opportunity of gratifying it has been, of necessity, foregone. Lord Hartington had the good sense to draw attention in his speech to the danger of a conflict of interests between France and England in the Chinese waters; but what he calls the "satisfactory" apology made for the Tamatave incident will only quicken, instead of lessening, the chances that such a conflict will arise. This is evident from M. Challemel-Lacour's speech at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber, in which he had the insolence to pander to French prejudice by hinting at the "underground efforts" (on the part of England, of course) "whereby China had been led to think that France was not in earnest or was unable to carry out her plans." How can we speak of French friendship for England, when the Foreign Minister of a Republic ventures to deliver himself of such shameful innuendoes? But France feels that England must be opposed to her designs in Tongking, because those designs have really for their object the overthrow of English supremacy in the far East. In fact, it may be said without exaggeration that all along our Imperial lines of communication, from Alexandria to Melbourne and Sydney on the one side and to Singapore and Pekin on the other, a duel is now being waged between French and English influence. Our Government has been very slow to recognize this unwelcome truth. Mr. Gladstone is not weary, even now, of talking of regard for French susceptibilities, and there is too much reason to fear that at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which is to be attended by M. Waddington and M. de Lesseps, he may, in too effusive vein, indulge in sonorous expressions of good-will which will be interpreted by French statesmen as an encouragement to proceed with their mischievous enterprises. To put it plainly, Mr. Gladstone is far too moral a man to be Prime Minister of a great Empire. In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is published a charming letter of his, which deserves to be studied as a model of literary elegance, describing the character of his former chief, Lord Aberdeen, who let England drift into the Crimean war. In this letter Mr. Gladstone says that what distinguished Lord Aberdeen among statesmen was "his love of justice;" he was "emphatically a just man." The suggestion is, of course, that Lord Aberdeen's great rival and Mr. Gladstone's hated foe, Lord Palmerston, was not a just man. But what end did Lord Aberdeen's love of justice lead him to? He was so ready to look at all matters of controversy from the point of view of the rulers of other countries that in the earlier stages of the controversy which led to the Crimean war he led the Emperor Nicholas to believe that England would never go to war with Russia; so that this love of justice, which less kindly critics than Mr. Gladstone call indecision, actually caused a disturbance in the peace of Europe. Mr. Gladstone himself has the same sensitiveness which he applauds in the character of Lord Aberdeen. He seems never able to persuade himself that it is his duty to protect English interests without troubling himself to inquire too nicely into

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

(FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY, DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Defence Association has received a telegram, dated London, November 20, stating that a great meeting was held at Preston on Monday last, at which Mr. Atkins addressed 2,500 persons. A resolution was passed condemning the Ilbert Bill, with only two dissentients. The meeting ordered the resolutions to be sent to the Ministry.

THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have resolved to affiliate themselves to the Defence Association.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FENIAN CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Fenian Poole has been sentenced to death at Dublin for the murder of the Fenian Kenny on suspicion of the latter giving information to the police.

THE CHINESE SQUADRON.

Admiral Dowell succeeds Admiral Willes as Commander of the British Naval Squadron in Chinese waters.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Siemens and Lord Overstone.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..... 1s. 7⅞d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80½

4½ ,, ,, ... 82

3 per cent. Consols for account 101½

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 103⅜

4½ ,, French Rentes 107

Bar Silver..... 50⅞d.

Arrival—Moel Rhiwan.

TO-DAY is strictly a public holiday; and in consequence the weekly *Bombay Government Gazette*, usually published on Thursday, was issued yesterday evening.

THERE were again no deaths from cholera in Bombay last week. The average cholera deaths for the corresponding weeks of the last five years is 3. The general death-rate for the week is low, being only 22·33.

THE Season Reports for the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended on the 21st instant (Tuesday last), show a generally satisfactory state of affairs. There is a complaint on the score of the lowness of the river in Sind, and the locusts are doing some damage in parts of Satara and Nasick; but the general average of the crop prospects is encouraging. As usual at this time of year, fever is prevalent almost everywhere. There is very little cholera in any district, the worst afflicted Collectorate being Satara, with 7 deaths.

IN view of the ceremony to be performed here by his Royal brother this afternoon, the following intelligence regarding the Prince of Wales as a Freemason is interesting:—The Prince of Wales was, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason with the usual ceremonies, the Duke of Albany officiating. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Royal Comedy Theatre, to see "Falka."

NOTICING the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Bombay, a London paper of Nov. 2 says:—"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave London this evening for the Continent, *en route* to India, where they are expected to reside for about three years."

ACCORDING to advices received from Zanzibar, Her Majesty's schooner Undine, about which some anxiety had been felt, was at Tamatave on the 26th ult. She had been becalmed on her voyage.

THE first division of Burmese troops, preparing to attack Monay Tsawhwa, is to be under the command of the Showay Lan Bow, Military member of the late Embassy to Simla.

TELEGRAPHING on Nov. 19, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—In the tea and indigo districts the feeling against the Ilbert Bill has been stimulated by Lord Northbrook's declaration. At a meeting at Silchar a resolution was passed, affirming that no compromise must be accepted, and that if the Bill should be passed the agitation must be continued. At Purneah arrangements are being made for a large public meeting to consider Lord Northbrook's speech, and it is reported that the feeling is general against a compromise."

THE same correspondent states that "the Akha raid near Tezpur has seriously alarmed the local planters, who accuse the villagers of aiding the raiders and furnishing them with supplies. Police reinforcements are being hurried up, but meanwhile the planters have to defend themselves."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Balipara through Koliabar, November 18, says:—"No reinforcements have arrived. Great uneasiness prevails in the district. The Akas in the surrounding jungle are receiving information and supplies from the villagers. A manager, eight miles west of Balipara, reports that the Akas appeared there this morning, and writes for guns, ammunition and police. Ten police went to his assistance this evening, leaving eighteen to hold the outpost. No officials are at present on the spot, and the planters are taking measures to defend their gardens."

POSTAL Telegraph Offices will shortly be opened at Kursiong, Pumkabari, Kisserganj, Dinajpur, and Faridpur, and arrangements are being made for the construction of a line of telegraph from Khulna to Barisal.

SAYS the Lahore paper:—Further reports have reached us to the effect that the Persian Eltchi has left Kabul, but this still requires confirmation. Speaking of the Mirza Masum Khan, it is not generally known that he was for some years in St. Petersburg, attached to the Persian embassy there.

THE Amir Abdul Rahman is reported to have sent to the Myan Gul of Swat to ask him to send to Kabul for the Amir's annual offering to him, as the son of the Akhund of Swat. Myan Gul has sent a messenger to receive the money. In this letter of the Amir's to the Myan Gul, His Highness is reported to say that he is hoping to go to Herat on an early date.

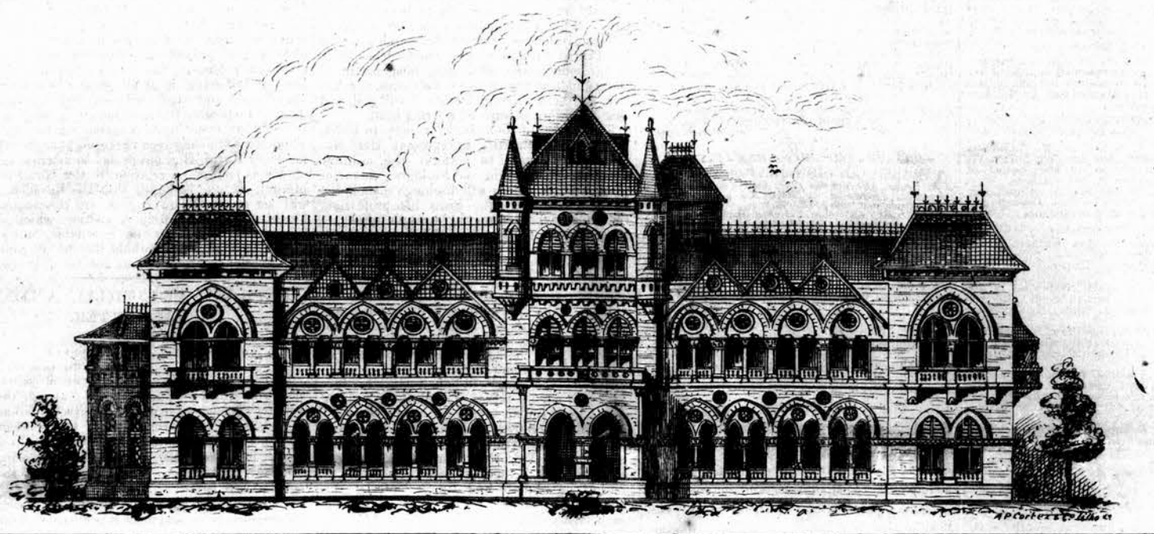
THE battle of the Gauges has not yet been fought out to a final issue. The Allahabad paper says:—"The fetich of an influential party in the India Council is, as is well known, the narrow-gauge for Indian railways, cost what it may. The Jhansi-Manickpore protective line, which was lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a broad-gauge line, is to suffer from this fanatic predilection, and will probably be delayed whilst the Indian Government and the common-sense view of the matter prevail in the discussion which has just been raised. That the Government of India will fight the point is certain; that they will carry it we must regard as almost equally so."

THE Calcutta National Mahomedan Association, of which Mr. Ameer Ali, barrister-at-law, is the moving spirit, has sent a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that Lord Ripon's term of office be extended.

IN spite of the apprehensions of Bengal that the whole export trade of Northern India will find its way over to Bombay, Calcutta up to the present, the *Pioneer* remarks, seems to be well able to hold its own as far as the North-West Provinces are concerned. "A return just issued shows that of the trade of the North-West last year 52 per cent. was absorbed by Calcutta, representing an increase of two per cent. on the figures of 1881-82. It is true that the trade with Bombay has risen greatly in value at the same time, but it is still scarcely a fifth of that which goes to the Hooghly; while both ports have gained at the expense of Rajputana and the Punjab. The supremacy of the Calcutta route cannot be more clearly shown than by the figures of the cotton piece-goods imports

THE CAMA OBSTETRIC HOSPITAL.

DESIGNED BY KHAN BAHADUR MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN.



In this branch at least one might have looked to see Bombay competing on more than even terms for the supply of the North-West, but as a matter of fact it furnishes but 18 per cent. of the whole, while 78 per cent. come from Bengal. Of the exported wheat we find that but 41,000 maunds went the way of Bombay, while four million maunds were despatched to Calcutta. It is only in the export of raw cotton that we see the Rajputana Railway effecting any marked change in the distribution of traffic. Under this head, however, the effect is certainly very noticeable. In 1880-81 the cotton export to Bombay was only some 26,000 maunds, in the following year it was 2,94,000, and in 1882-83 it actually rose to 5,70,440, maunds, the increase being accompanied by a decline of more than 2,00,000 maunds in the cotton exported to Calcutta."

MR. HENRY KIRKE, the Emigration Agent at Calcutta for British Guiana, proposes to show a trophy at the forthcoming Exhibition, which should go far to popularise emigration throughout the country, as the lesson it will teach is one that will carry its direct impression to the Aryan mind, and the story it tells will be carried to many a distant village, and do much to counterbalance the traditional terror that surrounds the voyage across the Kala Pani. Mr. Kirke originally intended to exhibit a silvered obelisk representing the amount in solid silver brought back to India by emigrants to Demerara. This trophy would have been 17 feet in height and 7 feet square at its base; but the space available being limited, Mr. Kirke has been obliged to abandon the silver obelisk for a gilded pyramid, which will represent an equivalent value in the more precious metal. The total amount of money brought back from Demerara by return emigrants is about 41½ lakhs of rupees. This represents the various sums remitted through the Agency since the Emigration Depôt has been established; but as the coolies have a habit of secreting money and valuables amongst their effects, it is no doubt considerably short of the gross total.

A DESPATCH from Tamatave has been received by the Government in Paris from Admiral Galibert, the Commander of the French naval forces in Madagascar waters, announcing that the Hovas at their own request have entered into negotiations with the French Commissioner. A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The statement of the *Temps* "that the Hovas wished to treat with the French" must be received with caution. Letters received from Antananarivo, received by the Roslin Castle, tell quite a different story. They state that the feeling there was unanimous against the French, and that so far as designs were entertained by that Power upon the mainland of Madagascar, they would be resisted to the last man. It appeared, however, more probable that the story should be read the other way, for the position of the French forces at Tamatave was becoming daily more serious. The Hovas had completely cut the place off from the interior, and the French force was hard driven for provisions.

THE *London Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed His Highness Seyyid Barghash-bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, to be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SOME consternation was caused on board Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert, lying in Devonport harbour, by the discovery that she was gradually settling down, and had 10ft. of water in her hold. Two floating fire-engines were sent alongside, and after pumping for some time she was cleared. The cause was then discovered to be not a leak, as was at first supposed, but a cock attached to one of the engines, which had been left open, letting in the sea. An inquiry has been ordered.

AT the Newcastle Police Court, on Oct. 23, an ostler and his master were charged, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly ill-treating a horse by cutting off a portion of its tail. It was stated that the cutting off a portion of a horse's tail to improve its appearance was a custom that prevailed all over England, and was known as docking. Three veterinary surgeons stated that the docking of a horse's tail entailed upon the animal great suffering. The Bench said that in consideration of that being the first prosecution in the north of England, they would inflict only a small fine; but if another such case came before them the penalty would be a heavy one.

THE general annual return of the British Army for the year 1882, with abstracts for the years 1863 to 1882 inclusive, prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for War, has just been issued as a Blue-book. The effective average strength of the regular army (all ranks) during 1882 was 189,229.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James's Gazette* suggests that one of the most difficult problems of the day might be effectually solved by throwing open matrimony to public competition. Men who wish to enter into that state should be bound under penalty to enter their names at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, or some other similarly constituted body, giving at the same time an accurate account of their incomes and prospects. The intended husbands are to be divided into classes, and each of them will be competed for by women who are desirous of becoming wives; the examinations varying in severity according to the class of husband required. The candidates who obtain the highest number of marks will be at once provided with husbands, and no marriage shall be lawful without the production by the bride of a certificate from the Commissioners proving her qualification for the position of wife. The examinations for women requiring peers—or the eldest sons of peers—will be about equivalent to that for appointments to the Indian Civil Service; while for an ordinary professional husband no more severe examination should be required than that of candidates for clerkships in one of the Revenue Departments. These, however, are matters of detail which can easily be adjusted before the plan comes into operation. An immense impetus will, the correspondent urges, be given to female education by the adoption of this scheme.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE colonelcy of the 13th Regiment of Hussars is vacant by the death, at the age of eighty-three, of General John Lawrenson, which occurred on Oct. 30, after an illness of only eight days.

THE Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch, Captain Hotham, arrived in harbour yesterday in tow of the I. G. S. Dagmar, from Vingorla, which port she left on the 19th instant, with details of British regiments. She will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in tow of the Dagmar, with details of British regiments consisting of 3 European men, one native officer, 55 native men, one woman, two children, and three followers.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN was welcomed by Bombay yesterday afternoon on his touching the Indian shores. He was accompanied by his consort, Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia; and judging from the reception which both their Royal Highnesses met at the hands of Europeans and natives alike, Bombay cannot be said to have in any degree fallen short of the character for loyalty and good-will to the sovereign's family which has always marked the Presidency town. It was about two o'clock that the booming of guns in the harbour signified to the approaching Duke and Duchess the friendly feelings of the city; and at half-past the Cathay cast anchor, while the crowds on shore began to make for the Dockyard and its vicinity as the chief vantage points from which to see the landing. The Dockyard presented a very animated scene, of which, no doubt, the phases will be produced in due season by the photographers who were lying in wait for the purpose; but it was more especially in the neighbourhood of Rampart-row and the area adjoining that holiday and festival attire was displayed, not only by the individuals composing the crowds, but from the balconies and windows of their houses. When four o'clock had come the company who had tickets for the Dockyard *marquée* were fairly marshalled in their seats; and at that hour H. E. the Governor and staff came up the carpeted avenue that ran its length, and took position at the head of the gangway by which the Royal party should ascend from the Government launch which had been sent out to land them. Fresh salutes from H. M. S. Euryalus now announced the departure from the Cathay's side; and in ten minutes the first of His Royal Highness's aides touched his helmet to the Governor at the New Ground Stairs. Most of the interest and curiosity centered of course in the persons of the Duke and Duchess, and accordingly on their appearance, and while shaking hands with Sir James Fergusson, a warm round of applause broke from those assembled in the tent. The guard-of-honour presented arms, the band struck up the National Anthem, hats were raised and waved, and all eyes within seeing distance were turned upon the Duke and his consort. As to their appearance, our portraits of yesterday convey a true but not flattering idea. The Duke himself is a fair and handsome man of thirty-three, of good figure and extremely engaging countenance, the features of which resemble in a high degree those of the Prince of Wales; and after his voyage these qualities were not obscured by a healthy and sun-burnt visage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess looked no less well; while report speaks goldenly of her unpretentiousness on the voyage. Indeed, it is said that but for the admirable self-control of Viscount Downes the passage would have been friendly and familiar as far as the other passengers were concerned, quite beyond the average; as it was although the Duchess was somewhat shy, both the Duke and his wife are honestly said to have done their utmost for the general comfort and entertainment. About the middle stature of woman, Her Royal Highness possesses an attractive and comely face, indicative of much good humour and amiability of character, and her person, set off by a becoming *tenue* of greyish silk trimmed with lace, surmounted by a low-crowned bonnet, proclaimed her as a fitting consort for the soldier prince her husband. Before the more formal proceedings of the reception took place, various introductions were got through by His Excellency, and the following were presented: The Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Justice Bayley; General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief; Bishop Meurin; Captain Hext, R. N., Director of Indian Marine; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E.; and the Chief of Bhore. Meantime the voices of the children specially selected from the Parsee schools came with a very quaint but tuneful effect from towards the centre of the pavilion, and the rendering in Gujerati of the National Anthem was one of the most deservedly successful incidents of the occasion. The remaining proceedings consisted of the reading of an address on the part of the Municipal Corporation by Mr. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., their Chairman, who acquitted himself of his task in every way with proper clearness, dignity, and emphasis. His Royal Highness replied in terms which we publish elsewhere, and which it will be seen are direct and soldier-like to admiration. After the hearty applause which greeted his closing words—and more especially those referring to the thanks he offered on behalf of Her Royal Highness—and after a well-known Parsee lady, Mrs. Wadia Readymoney, had placed garlands on the necks of the Governor and His Royal Highness, the ceremony may be said to have concluded, and the Royal party, with an additional cheer for the Governor, were conducted to their carriages. Of course about the Dockyard only portion of the public curiosity could be gratified, and it was in the streets *en route* to Parel, therefore, that the general interest was made most manifest. Streets as full as Rome's in Carnaval time; an apparently ever-recurring deadlock of vehicles; halted tramways; crowded balconies; a hum of speech in the air that sometimes almost amounted to a roar; Venetian masts and fluttering flags dependent,—all these were signs that it was a *festa* in Bombay, and that honour and cordial welcome were intended where they were felt to be becoming as well as due. By seven o'clock, however, traffic had resumed its normal state; Their Royal Highnesses were safely housed on dry land; and the honest citizen returned indoors to speculate on the amusement and entertainment he might be able to extract out of the licensed idleness of the morrow.

THE VOYAGE.

From the time that the Duke and Duchess embarked on board the steamer which was to ferry them across the English Channel to the moment of their arrival and reception in Bombay, nothing occurred to cast a shadow on the pleasure of the voyage. When Their Royal Highnesses departed from the English shores, they were followed by the best wishes of the whole of the English people, and wherever they have touched, whether at Brindisi, at Port Said, at Suez, or at Aden, there have been manifold manifestations of the same kindly feeling and respect towards them. The Royal party, which consisted of the Duke and Duchess, Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Dr. Scott, &c., left London on the 2nd inst., and travelled overland to Brindisi, where they arrived on the morning of the 5th. For the discomfort and inconvenience which a long and tedious journey across the Continent entailed upon them they were amply compensated by the nature of the welcome accorded to them at Brindisi. The British Consul at that port had provided special carriages for the conveyance of the party from the railway station to the quay, alongside of which the Cathay was lying. The distance, however, being short, Their Royal Highnesses preferred to walk, which was not to be wondered at considering that for more than two days they had been almost literally "cabined, cribbed, and confined" in an overland mail-train. When the good folk of Brindisi became aware of the presence of Royalty in their midst, they immediately commenced to organise a demonstration in honour of the distinguished visitors. They formed themselves into procession, and with torches burning and flags waving escorted Their Royal Highnesses on board the Cathay. The warmth of this reception was only equalled by its spontaneity; and both the Duke and the Duchess must have a very pleasing reminiscence of their short stay at Brindisi. When Their Royal Highnesses arrived on board the Cathay, they found a special cabin and ante-room, consisting of two ordinary cabins, prepared for their reception. The work of arranging and furnishing these apartments had been carried out at the P. and O. Company's dockyard at Mazagon before the Cathay left for Europe on her last voyage. The cabin occupied a position considerably astern of the machinery, and immediately opposite the dining saloon on the starboard side. In the cabin proper, which had been beautifully fitted up with furniture made of Hungarian ash, varnished but unstained, were two sleeping berths and other conveniences adjoining this cabin; but separated from it by two sets of dark-coloured curtains was an ante-room occupying the space of an ordinary cabin. This again had been furnished in a luxurious manner and with every regard to the comfort and convenience of the Royal passengers. Prominent among the furniture was a tall mirror framed with Hungarian ash. On the port side of this ante-room was a sofa upholstered in hair. A couple of miniature tables, covered with purple velvet, and sundry other articles completed the furniture of this quiet retreat. Both the sleeping cabin and the ante-room, where Their Royal Highnesses usually took their morning coffee and biscuit, were provided with punkahs. The Duke and Duchess seemed to be particularly fond of flowers, and to gratify their taste in this respect baskets loaded with some of the most beautiful specimens of Nature's handiwork; to be replaced daily as they withered and died, were suspended in the cabin and the ante-room. The cabins of Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald (the Knight of Kerry), and other members of the party were placed immediately astern of that reserved for the Duke and Duchess, and were fitted up in an equally luxurious manner. In fact, this is the case in regard to all the vessels forming the magnificent fleet of the P. and O. Company. The Cathay, commanded by Captain Robbie, who has earned a reputation for himself as a careful and skilful navigator, sailed from Brindisi for Port Said, which was her next port of call, on the 5th inst. Rough weather seems to be inevitable at some time or other during the passage across the Mediterranean. There was no exception to the rule on the occasion of the voyage of the Cathay. Some time after leaving Brindisi the weather became very boisterous, and the agitation of the sea caused the Cathay to pitch and roll in a manner which was highly conducive to *mal-de-mer*. Unlike, however, some of the other passengers who proved themselves to be only fair-weather passengers, neither the Duke nor the Duchess appeared to feel any unpleasant effect from the commotion of the wind and the sea, and they seemed to enjoy, rather than otherwise, the oscillation of the vessel. On arrival at Port Said, a welcome, quite as hearty and as kindly as that given previously at Brindisi, and subsequently at Suez and Aden, was accorded to their Royal Highnesses. All the large steamers, in addition to being gaily dressed with flags, had their yards manned, while the smaller vessels and the native craft made extensive and effective displays of bunting. The most tedious and uninteresting part of the voyage to India is the passage through the Suez Canal. What with delays in having to go to sidings to make room for other steamers, the passage under ordinary circumstances occupies on an average about three days. On this occasion, however, in deference no doubt to Royalty, the Cathay was allowed to pass through without encountering any obstruction, and was thus able to leave the Canal at Suez in a little over twenty-four hours after entering it at Port Said. As the Cathay emerged from the Canal and entered the Gulf of Suez, the band of musicians attached to an Egyptian regiment stationed themselves on the pier and performed native music for the delectation of the Duke and Duchess. Doubtless their efforts were duly appreciated. At Suez there were anchored two of the P. and O. Company's steamers, namely, the Shannon and the Peshawur, the latter being outward bound to Calcutta, and both had their yards manned. Here again, as at Suez, all the vessels had dressed themselves with flags.

At Aden, which was reached on the 14th instant, the manifestations of loyalty and good-will were equally abundant. For some time previously this usually quiet place had been in a great state of excitement, all the houses being painted, white-washed, and generally renovated in anticipation of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses. The Cathay was signalled at eight a. m. on the 15th inst., and she entered the harbour an hour later under a Royal Salute from the seaward guns of the fort at Ras Tarshyne, and also the guns on the West Cliff and Ras Morbut. A *marquée* had been erected on the Prince's Piers and tastefully decorated with palm trees, boughs, flags, &c., where the Political Resident, the principal military officers, the leading merchants of all communities, and a few European and Parsee ladies had gathered to give the Duke and Duchess a loyal and fitting welcome. As the steamer entered the inner harbour the Political Resident and staff left the pier in the Government steam-launch Rose to receive Their Royal Highnesses. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess landed at the pier under a Royal Salute from the saluting battery. A guard-of-honour, under the command of Captain Geogeghan, the hero of Maiwand, had been formed on the pier, and they presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. The Political Resident then introduced Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw as the leading member of the native community to His Royal Highness. Mr. Cowasjee then read the following address on behalf of the inhabitants of Aden:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Aden, on behalf of the community, humbly beg leave to approach and welcome your Royal Highness on arrival at the first British possession belonging to Her Majesty's dominions in India.

"We are grateful for this opportunity of expressing through your Royal Highness our devotion and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

"We deeply appreciate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness, following in the steps of your Royal brothers, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to visit India. Such marks of interest in the welfare of India cannot fail to strengthen and cement the cordial understanding existing between Her Majesty's, British and Indian subjects, and render them proud of the trust reposed in them.

"We recognise in your Royal Highness' acceptance of a military career in India a desire on your Highness' part for a closer acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings of Her Majesty's Native Army, which cannot fail to be productive of good to the vast populations from which that army is drawn, and stimulate their loyalty to the person of our Most Gracious Queen-Empress, under whose mild and just sway Aden, as a part of the vast dominions of India, has reached to such a state of prosperity. We desire to express to your Royal Highness our sincerest wishes for your Royal Highness' success and welfare in the path on which your Royal Highness has so auspiciously entered in India.

"We beg to express to your Royal Highness our earnest hope that your Royal mother, our most Gracious Sovereign, may long be spared to reign over us, and that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Royal children may enjoy with your Royal Highness long lives of peace and happiness.

"We beg to subscribe ourselves

"Your Royal Highness' most obedient and humble Servants,"

The address, which had been illuminated in gold on vellum, was enclosed in a casket of sandal-wood and ivory, engraved in the native style of art, and bearing the monogram of His Royal Highness in the centre.

His Royal Highness, in replying to the address, expressed his gratification at the loyal sentiments it contained, and said he had long wished to take active service in India and make himself personally acquainted with the gallant Indian Army.

The ceremony presenting the address being over, the Political Resident presented all the resident Consuls for the various Powers to his Royal Highness and subsequently introduced the European and Parsee ladies present to both the Duke and the Duchess. Afterwards His Royal Highness inspected the guard of honour, which was composed of 100 rank and file of the 65th Regiment, and also the Royal escort of the Aden troop. The Duke and Duchess then proceeded in a carriage with the Resident-General and Mrs. Blair, and accompanied by the Royal escort to visit the principal points of interest in Aden. In the course of their peregrinations the party visited the famous tanks, and as they were out for four hours in the sun they had a tolerably fair idea of Indian heat. At two o'clock, the heads of departments were invited to tiffin at the Residency to have the honour of meeting their Royal Highnesses. A guard of honour of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under command of a European officer, was drawn up at the Residency, which gave the prescribed salutes on the arrival and departure of the Duke and the Duchess. The roads in the crater and the Isthumus were lined by the troops, who had orders to remain in full dress during the time of their Royal Highnesses' visit. The party re-embarked at four o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Cathay steamed out under the Royal salute from the Forts, which had greeted her on arrival. After a very pleasant passage from Aden, the Cathay arrived in Bombay yesterday. The signalling guns were fired at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at ten minutes past two H. M. S. Euryalus thundered forth her welcome from twenty-one guns. At the same time the Jack Tars, both of the Euryalus and the flagship Serapis manned the yards, as also did the lascars and European sailors belonging to the P. and O. Company's mail-steamer Mirzapore. The pleasant contagion of decoration had spread from one vessel to another, and all the craft in the harbour, from the Euryalus, the Serapis, the Abyssinia and the Magdala, to the smallest native boat, was gay with bunting. The Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Hewett, and other distinguished naval and military officers were received on board the Cathay by his Royal Highness. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Admiral and other officers, left the Cathay shortly after four o'clock, amid the booming of the guns of the Euryalus and the cheering of the crew of the Cathay, who had manned the yards. During the voyage out, the Duke and Duchess made themselves exceedingly agreeable and sociable, and took much interest in the concerts and dances with which passengers on board steamers pass away the time in the evening.

THE DOCKYARD.

The preparations made for the landing in the Dockyard were of the most elaborate description. An extensive canopy or *marquee*, 310 feet long and 60 feet wide, divided into six blocks, on the left or south-western side, and five blocks on the right or north-western side, had been erected on that part of the Government Dockyard immediately opposite the Yacht Club, for the accommodation of about 1,000 ladies and gentlemen to whom cards of admission had been issued by Captain Hext, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine. The canopy was decorated from end to end, both internally and externally. We will commence at the south-western end of it, where Their Royal Highnesses landed. The landing took place on the New Ground Stairs of the Dockyard, which were decorated with red baize laid on the ground, and a canopy overhead, with red fringe all round it. The whole of this landing canopy was draped with red cloth and was distinct from, though abutting on, the main canopy erected for the visitors. At 4 o'clock the guns announced that the Royal party had left the Cathay. Sir James Fergusson, who, with members of his Staff, had just then arrived, the Commander-in-Chief, who, with his staff, had arrived some time previously, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Gonne, Captain Hext, and other Government officials, arrived at the top of the stairs to welcome the Royal party. As Their Royal Highnesses reached the top of the stairs, over which the Royal Standard was flying, they passed on under three triumphal arches erected on the landing platform, each of which was covered with evergreens and surmounted with Stars of India in the centre. As the Royal party entered the main canopy, they saw on their right hand a large drawing-room, and on their left the *élite* of Bombay society, ladies and gentlemen, who had come to do them honour. The drawing-room was most pleasantly situated on the south-eastern verge of the main canopy. It was divided into eight compartments, with a passage in the middle, and was constructed with rising platforms, eighteen inches, one above the other. It was decorated all round with red cloth, having on each side a representation of the Star of India draped with ensigns bent on staves with gold spear-heads, the Earl of Ripon's crest, also draped with ensigns, appearing in the background or south-western side. This drawing-room had its flooring covered with deep and richly-coloured carpets, and it was provided with sixteen elegant couches, two in each compartment, for the accommodation of high officials and others. Among them were His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, His Excellency the Governor's Staff, the Members of Council, Bishop Meurin, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. Mo'L. Campbell, Captain Morland, Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, Mr. C.P. Cooper, Mr. Farnham, Mr. Brandenburg, Colonel Baker, General Merriman, Mr. J. Janni, the Hon'ble J. Marriott, Mr. E. M. Fulton, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Colonel Swinhoe, Colonel Hancock, Colonel Stokes, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, Major Dundas, Mr. M. Mowat, H. H. Aga Ali Shah, H. H. Jenghi Shah, H. H. Aga Acbar Shah, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., the Chief of Bhore, and many others. Opposite the triumphal arches on the landing platform, and in front of the drawing-room, Their Royal Highnesses were gratified with the sight of an octagonal frame-work supporting a pyramid of ice, inside the central block of which was arranged a chromo-lithograph likeness of the Duke and Duchess, surrounded by a beautiful wreath of natural flowers and reproducing the words "Welcome to India." At the top of the likenesses stood a crown, worked elegantly in flowers by a young lady whose artistic taste was generally admired. Sir James Fergusson here presented to the Duke the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, who was dressed in his Volunteer uniform, Bishop Meurin, Captain Hext, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, and the Chief of Bhore, with some of whom His Royal Highness shook hands. On turning to their left, the Royal party faced the large assemblage accommodated under the main canopy. Seats under this canopy had been made in eleven blocks, with a separate passage to each block. A passage, four feet wide, also ran along the whole of the blocks, south-east to south-west, with a middle passage, ten feet wide, for the Royal party and the occupants of the drawing-room. As Their Royal Highnesses stood at the south-eastern end of the passage, they could see, on their left, a high square platform raised for some of the local photographers, who wished to take views of the interesting scene; while immediately in front was provided accommodation for the representatives of the Press. The first of the blocks on the left hand of the Royal party was occupied by the members of the Municipal Corporation. The second block was reserved for the children's choir, consisting of about 115 girls and 20 boys, who were to sing the National Anthem in Gujerati under the direction of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee. The remaining four blocks were appropriated by other visitors. The first block on the right-hand side was reserve for European ladies and gentlemen, the other fou blocks being taken up by visitors in general. Eac of these eleven blocks had three rows of seats affording a good view from one end of the *marquee* to the other. At the top of the canopy, facing the small parallel passages to the different blocks, were fixed representations of the Star of India, draped with ensigns bent on staves with gold spear-heads, the two middle blocks displaying the arms of the Hon'ble East India Company of old. The seats in the entire canopy, with their backs, the posts or stanchions, the barriers separating the middle passage from the blocks, &c., were covered with red cloth, with fringes of the same colour at the top of the canopy, the effect being a blending of light and colour, which, combined with the rich and chequered dresses of the ladies, made the whole scene one of singular brilliancy and effect. The flooring beneath the canopy was covered with coir matting; and along the entire length of the central passages on either side, as well as in every available niche and corner of the pavilion, were placed crotons, calladiums, laurels, and other plants. Overhead and facing the south-western end of the central passage were placed the Royal coat-of-arms, with some cannon and shot, cut out in wood and flanked by imitations of the Star of India and by other decorations.

When the Duke of Connaught had advanced a few steps of the central passage, the children's choir commenced the singing of the National Anthem in Gujerati. The choir was composed of children selected by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee from five or six large vernacular schools in Bombay. The singing was in two parts, sopranos and altos, and it was perhaps given for the first time in India as a part song on the principles of modern harmony. His Excellency the Governor, we are told, suggested the idea of a choir at the landing; and the school children were thought to be the best medium for carrying out the idea. The choir was conducted by Mr. Phillip DeSilva, organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The children had marched in a procession, headed by a band, from Sir Jamsetjee's school, where they all assembled. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, then read the address of that body to His Royal Highness; and this was the moment seized by the photographers for taking a *coup d'œil* of the scene presented. The address was as follows:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg most respectfully to welcome your Royal Highness, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, to these shores. It is a source of loyal satisfaction to all the subjects of Her Majesty, that your Royal Highness comes to India to find here for a considerable period a home and a sphere of public usefulness. In voluntarily leaving your native land, and the exalted position which is yours by birthright in the most brilliant of courts, to devote yourself for some years in a distant country and a trying climate to the duties of the distinguished profession which you have chosen, you have set an example of abnegation and public spirit by which all may profit. The Native Princes of India, it may be hoped, will in an especial manner take to heart the lesson of devotion to duty which your Royal Highness thus gives.

"It is, perhaps, not inappropriate that we should venture to remind your Royal Highness that from the spot where your Royal Highness has just stepped on shore, to pursue your military career, the illustrious soldier whose name you bear, —and who held you as an infant at the baptismal font—took his departure from India, just eighty years since, already renowned in arms, and carried with him to the historic battlefields of Europe the genius and fortune which were first disclosed in this country, and have made his fame immortal. (Applause.) Your Royal Highness thus links the present with the great events of the early years of the century, and gives us the right to augur that if the future should claim your services in the field, your Indian experience will contribute, in your case also, to the glory which you may be destined to acquire at the head of Her Majesty's troops.

"We desire respectfully to convey to your Royal Highness the expression of the heartfelt gratification with which we avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving a cordial and loyal welcome to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, your devoted Consort. (Loud cheers.) The daughter of one of the most exalted dynasties of the Continent, and happily allied to the gracious Sovereign who rules over the greatest of modern Empires, Her Royal Highness has cheerfully elected to accompany you to this country, and to withdraw for a time from the courtly life which she enjoyed and adorned. (Cheers.) It is our fervent hope that the sojourn of your Royal Highness in India will be a source of new happiness to you both, and that you will find in the loyal affection and sincere regard of all sections of this vast community abundant compensations for the sacrifices entailed by a prolonged absence from Europe. (Loud applause.)

The Duke of Connaught, in reply, said.—Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the cordial words of welcome which you have just read to me. I am deeply touched by the very kind and loyal way in which you receive me and the Duchess of Connaught here to-day. It is with great satisfaction that I look forward to a lengthened sojourn in this vast and important portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I feel assured that the experience which I hope to derive from my command in India will be of the greatest use to me, and I look forward to a closer acquaintance with the inhabitants of this great Empire, and especially with those who form so large a portion of Her Majesty's Indian Army. It is most interesting to me that I should land at the very spot where, some eighty years ago, my illustrious godfather, the Duke of Wellington, took his departure from this country after his great military successes. I am especially pleased to think that I am accompanied to India by the Duchess of Connaught, who is the first Princess of the Royal Family of England (cheers) that has ever visited your shores. (Hear, hear.) She is deeply sensible of the kind words used by you in reference to her. I know that it will afford the greatest gratification to Her Majesty to know how genuine has been the reception given to her son by her Indian subjects. (Prolonged cheers.)

Bouquets of flowers were here presented to the Duke. Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, who was presented to the Duke and Duchess by Sir James Fergusson, presented a large bouquet to His Royal Highness and put a garland of flowers round his neck as well as Sir James Fergusson's. The Royal party then moved on amidst enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats until a huge triumphal arch, twenty feet high, erected at the north-western end of the large can

Association's life-boat "John Young," reposing on its truck in a setting of foliage and plants. Having passed this the Royal party mounted their carriages and drove off from the Dockyard by the Northbrook Gate, which faces the Wellington Fountain. In the middle of the roadway approaching this gate was erected another triumphal arch, twenty feet high, and a third arch, five feet higher, at the entrance into the public road, both being covered with evergreens and surmounted by a representation of the Star of India on either side. At a short distance to the south-east of the large canopy was erected a small one for the accommodation of the Dockyard subordinates and their families, and it was occupied by about 100 persons. Outside over the top of the *marquee*, along both sides of the passage to the Northbrook Gate, and in convenient spots throughout the Dockyard, as well as on the public road to the old High Court on one side, and the Sailors' Home and the Wellington Fountain on the other, waved many-coloured flags and banners from Venetian masts. The arrangements in the Dockyard were carried out under the orders of Captain Hext, who was fortunate in having the assistance of Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder.

After the large crowds at the Dockyard had dispersed, the children of the choir were marched to the "mould room" in the Dockyard, where a nice little treat was provided for them at His Excellency the Governor's expense. They were served with refreshments to their hearts' content, and were marched back from the Dockyard, the band playing as before.

THE DECORATIONS.

The citizens of Bombay had not been backward in their demonstrations of loyalty on the occasion of the arrival among them of a son of their beloved sovereign. Most of the offices and private residences were therefore decorated according to the tastes of their respective owners and occupiers. Commencing from the Government Dockyard, the first edifice that attracted attention was the Sailors' Home, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners of various colours, the whole building in fact being festooned from top to basement. The Young Men's Christian Association had their premises decorated with a number of flags; and so had the Bombay Yacht Club at the Apollo-bunder. The trees on both sides of the road from the Dockyard to the Money School, as well as in the Mayo-road, had not been neglected; and each of them contributed its humble share to the general *gala* appearance in the shape of a flag tied to a long mast fixed obliquely amongst its foliage. The P. and O. offices exhibited three large flags waving from very high Venetian masts, and a large transparency, in which the sun is seen rising above the level of the sea, with a motto at the foot of the transparency, *Quis Separabit*. The Municipal Offices and Watson's Hotel made a splendid show of flags and banners of different nationalities, arranged in every conceivable shape that artistic taste could suggest. The Waverley Hotel made a comparatively poor show of flags. The University Gardens were, as it were, enveloped in flags and bannerets waving from numberless Venetian masts. The premises of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Messrs. Court and Co., Messrs. Rose and Co., Messrs. Asquith and Lord, and Messrs. Thacker and Co., looked gay with banners and bunting arranged in various positions. The Agra Bank showed a solitary flag waving from the uppermost gallery. The offices of the Consulate for the Netherlands (Messrs. Volkart Brothers) were decorated with two large banners and a large transparency which spanned the gateway, bearing a coat of arms and the motto "Toua, toua, t'a pour. Pour un." Messrs. Marcks and Co. made a pretty show of flags waving at the top of their premises over the large clock fixed there for public use, and in the lower part of the shop, of likenesses of the Duke and Duchess, with the significant record overhead "God bless the Royal Visitors." The premises of the Temple Bar, Messrs. Soundy and Company, Limited, and the Oriental Banking Corporation made a very creditable appearance with flags and bunting. Taylor's Hotel and the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers were also prettily decorated. The proprietor of the Criterion Restaurant was content with the exhibition of a curious transparency, placed in the foot-path, in which a flower-girl holds up with both hands a chaplet of flowers ready for presentation, while two baskets, filled with flowers are lying at her feet. The *Bombay Gazette* offices exhibited a large standard over the roof of the premises, while the display of flags and bunting made by Messrs. Favre-Leuba and Co. and the proprietors of the Bombay Cash-bazaar was creditable to their public spirit. The entire line of buildings from the National Bank of India to the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., especially the Bombay Club, made a show which could not be surpassed. The Cathedral High School was unpretentiously adorned with a few flags; and the police station on the Esplanade was decorated, though in a humble way, with flags and festoons of evergreens.

THE ROUTE.

The streets through which Their Royal Highnesses drove on their way to Parel presented a most picturesque and animated appearance, and all Bombay and his wife—to paraphrase Sala—had turned out to do honour to the distinguished visitors. The whole length of Rampart-row from the Dockyard to a little beyond the Queen's statue was lined with the troops in garrison and the volunteers. The streets were crowded by spectators, some on foot and some in carriages. The windows and verandahs of the public buildings were full of spectators, chiefly of the fair sex who waved their handkerchiefs and cheered lustily. When the booming of the guns of the Enryalus was announced that their Highnesses had left the mail-steamer, a general murmur of "*Aya aya*, was raised. This soon subsided, but was again raised accompanied by hurrahs and "*wah wahs*," when shortly after four o'clock, the Duke and Duchess emerged from the Dock-gates in a coach drawn by four horses. Their Royal Highnesses were preceded by to men of the Governer's bodyguard and two police sowars; and followed by six horsemen. Behind them came H. E. the Governor. Their Highnesses stopped no less than three times in the Fort to bow their acknowledgements to the enthusiastic crowds which surged on their side. The first time that they stopped was near the Mechanic's Institute. On this occasion the two front horses, which were apparently unaccustomed to such demonstrations, swerved round and broke the line of the Bombay Volunteers. Here the crowd broke through the lines formed by the troops and swarmed round the carriage of the Royal pair, shouting and cheering vociferously. The next stop was before the Oriental Bank, when a little girl, Miss Kate Webb, of the Scottish Orphanage, stepped forward and making a deep bow presented a large bouquet to the Duchess. Her Highness smiled graciously and with an inclination of the head expressive of her thanks accepted the gift. The third stoppage was made in front of the Bombay Club, when those in that range of buildings must have had a clear view of their Royal Highnesses.

The following is the field state of the troops that lined Rampart-row:—

Royal Artillery Scottish Division:—60 rank and file with the following officers:—Major Arbinckle, Lieutenants Labalmondiere and Grier.

Fourth King's Own (Lancaster):—64 rank and file commanded by Colonel Stokes, Major Knox, Captain Hay and Lieutenant Vigors.

G. I. P. Volunteers:—253 rank and file, commanded by Colonel Jackson, Major Swan, Adjutant Evans; Captain, Shipp, King, Wright, Middleton; Lieutenants Hawkins, Abbot, Hartley, Pennock and Radford.

The Bombay Volunteers.—367 rank and file with the following officers:—Colonel Bayley, Major Weir, Captains Atkinson, Roughton, Brown, Freeborn, Blisset. Jordan and Phillips; Lieutenants Ross, Place Chart, Stewart, Lund, Leask, Hall, McNee and Hutchinson; Quarter-master Soundy.

Native Infantry, 10th—288 rank and file, commanded by Colonels Dodd and Blowers; Lieutenants Piers, woodhouse and Peyton.

Marine Battalion, 21st.—275 rank and file including Colonel Beville and Major Echalaz and four other officers whose names we were not favoured with.

Arrived at the Floral Fountain, which was playing merrily for the occasion, the *cortege* went down the Esplanade-road where the citizens had turned out in their thousands. Flags were hanging out from the trees skirting the road. The scene of the fair which is to be held to-day, with its elegant booths and stalls and *marques* decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting formed a picturesque back ground to the mass of people who had either arranged themselves into a solid line along the road, or surveyed the scene from the tops of the carriages behind. Hundreds of natives had also perched themselves on the trees in their eagerness to have a good view of the Royal visitors. The spectators, while they were awaiting the arrival of the procession along the Esplanade-road, were not very hard up for amusement, as here and there a treacherous branch gave way bringing to the ground some unfortunate Tom Pry, amidst the good humoured laughter of his neighbours. Their Royal Highnesses were loudly cheered as they passed by on their way to Government House *via* Kalbadavie. Here begins the native town, so picturesque with its houses of every conceivable size, shape, design and colour. A few of the houses in this locality, which had lately undergone a good deal of rubbing and scrubbing and painting, made a brave show, but the majority of the buildings had preferred to appear in their native condition. The bulk of the population that had turned out here to witness the tamasha consisted chiefly of Hindus and Mahomedans. They had been packed together, five or six deep, all along the road leading from Kalbadevi and Pydhonee to Bhendy Bazaar, and had swarmed in the verandahs of houses and other coigns of vantage. All the balconies and terraces and even the roofs and walls of the houses had their full complement of sight-seers. Every window was thrown open and every nook and cranny was availed of for sight-seeing purposes. In the windows and balconies were to be seen Parsee ladies arrayed in various colours. There were also Hindu ladies delighting in gaudy dresses, and decked with nose-rings and carrings, and wrist bangles and foot ornaments. As the procession went along Bhendy-bazaar, the headquarters of the Mahomedans, a stranger might have wondered why curtains were let down from some of the windows. The reason was that zenana women had stationed themselves behind the screens which were there to protect them from the vulgar gaze. A close observer might, however, have noticed that feminine curiosity grew at times so strong that the curtains were occasionally pulled aside that the ladies might be able to command a better view of the scene. There were not many attempts at decoration along the route through the native town. There were displays of flags and bunting near the Hindoo temple and the police station at Pydhonee. An electo-plater at Kalbadevi had turned his art to account by displaying in front of his shop a neat little design expressing welcome to the Royal Duke. Mr. Macropolo, the tobacconist, had a couple of arches erected in front of his shop, surmounted by transpareucies bearing the incription "Welcome, Duke of Connaught." Some of the houses in this locality were decorated with a number of portraits, including those of H. I. M. the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. The warmth of the welcome to Their Royal Highnesses during their progress to the Government House at Parel was unmistakeable. The cheering was almost deafening, there was a good deal of waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies, and the Royal visitors constantly bowed their acknowledgments as they went along. The Royal pair must have been struck with the manner of the greeting which they received at Bhendy Bazaar. The loyalty of the people in that locality did not demonstrate itself in the form of cheers; but acting in accordance with purely Oriental ideas regarding the reception of Royalty, they contented themselves by making a low salutation to His Royal Highness. On Parel-road, at some distance from the Byculla Overbridge, were stationed a company of little boys from St. Mary's Institution, with their brass band, who, as soon as the Duke's carriage came up, struck up the National Anthem. The performances of the juveuile band were very creditable. It may here be noted that a number of native lads selling portraits of the Royal pair drove a roaring trade. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, formed a portion of the police escort to the Royal carriage.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

At half-past four o'clock to-day His Royal Highness will lay the first stone of the new Obstetric Hospital, which is to be built at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000 on a plot of ground on the Esplanade immediately north of Cruickshank-road. For this hospital, which will be a most valuable addition to the medical charities of Western India, Bombay will be indebted to the beneficence and public spirit of Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama. The offer of a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 for the construction of an hospital to be named after him, for women and children, was made by Mr. Cama some time ago; and about the beginning of this month Government issued a Resolution finally accepting the offer and expressing the thanks of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, on behalf of Government and the general community, for the generous and liberal gift. Government entrusted the work of preparing the plans and estimates to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Presidency. In accordance with the terms of the Government Resolution, the design has been prepared, after consultation with the First Physician of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, &c., with a view to further extension of, and addition to, the hospital building should occasion require and the necessary funds be forthcoming hereafter. So far as may be judged from the front elevation, a representation of which is given above, the Cama Hospital will be one of the most successful architectural efforts in Bombay. The style adopted in designing it is that known as the mediæval gothic. The hospital will consist of the following buildings:—1. The main building, affording accommodation for 42 indoor patients, a dispensary and waiting-room for out-door patients, a delivery ward, an operating room, matron's quarters, surgeon's offices, &c., and quarters for a resident surgeon or apothecary; (2), a detached building for infectious fever cases; (3), a disinfecting room; (4), a dead house; (5), servants' quarters; (6), cook-rooms, store-rooms, &c.; (7), latrines for the servants; and (8), bathing places for the servants.

The extreme length of the main building is to be about 156 feet; and the extreme width, including a porch at the main entrance, 94 feet. It is to consist of a ground and an upper floor, with an additional floor in the centre. On the ground-floor there will be a carriage porch, a staircase hall, a ward to accommodate ten patients, two wards to accommodate four adults, and four infants respectively, a delivery room for four patients, an out-door patients' room, a dispensary, a medical store-room, bath-rooms, corridors, verandahs, &c. The first-floor is to consist of a staircase hall, two wards to accommodate ten patients in each, an operating-room, a surgeon's office, a surgeon's private-room, two verandah-rooms, quarters for matrons and assistant matrons. Quarters for the resident surgeon or apothecary are to be provided on the second floor in the centre. Blue basalt, Coorla and Porebunder stone will be largely used in the construction of the main building. The exterior faces of the plinth and walls are, for instance, to be of blue basalt stone roughly dressed, while the coping over the plinth is to be of Coorla stone medium dressed, and the steps, &c., of blue basalt cut stone. The pillars of the front corridor are to be of blue basalt block, and the mullions of the front corridor arches of Coorla stone. The sills, lintels, pedestals, hood mouldings, cornice caps, and all other similar dressings are to be of Porebunder stone. The detached building for fever cases will consist of a main room to accommodate four patients; the native servants' quarters of twelve rooms; and the cook-house of seven rooms. The whole of the wood-work will be of teak. Every provision will be made for the comfort and convenience of the patients; and the arrangements for the ventilation of the various buildings will be as perfect as possible.

The inscription upon the trowel to be used by H. R. H. runs as follows:—

PRESENTED
BY
PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.,
OF BOMBAY
TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT,
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN,
on the occasion of his laying the
FOUNDATION-STONE OF
THE PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA
HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BOMBAY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

The following is the programme in connection with the masonic part of the cersmony of laying the foundation stone of the Cama Hospital by the Duke of Connaught:—

The Scotch and English Lodges will form up in two columns abreast at the Robing Room, and march, under the direction of the Directors of Ceremonies, to their respective places, where they will halt, junction being made at the entrance, and the Brethren open to the right and left and face inwards, leaving a broad space for the Procession to pass up the centre.

The Procession will be composed as follows, and will move under the direction of the Grand Marshals:—

District Grand Tyler. Bro. J. W. Seager. (England).	Grand Tyler. Bro. J. C. Houghland. (Scotland). With drawn Swords.
2 District Grand Stewards. Bro. S. D. Nadershaw, Bro. P. B. Jeejeebhoy. (England.)	2 Grand Stewards. Bro. J. D. Mistry. Bro. Sorabjee D. Dubash. (Scotland.) Two and two with Wands.
District Grand Steward. Bro. J. J. Nick. (England).	Cornucopia with Corn. W. Bro. Framjee D. Petit Ewer with Wine. W. Bro. A. H. Baldwin. Ewer with Oil. R. W. Bro. Balcrustna W Kirtakher.	Grand Steward. Bro. Rustomji Framjee. (Scotland).
District Grand Pursuivant. W. Bro. W. J. Holman. (England). With Daggers.	Grand Pursuivant. Bro. J. W. Murray. (Scotland).
District Grand Organist. Bro. R. N. Mant. (England).	Grand Organist. Bro. K. N. Kabrajee. (Scotland).
Asst. Dist. Grand Director of Ceremonies. Bro. R. M. Guzdur. (England).	2nd Grand Director of Ceremonies. R. W. Bro. Mirza Hoossein Khan. (Scotland).
District Grand Director of Ceremonies. W. Bro. J. Brooks. (England).	1st Grand Director of Ceremonies. R. W. Bro. D. B. Kanga. (Scotland).
Grand Marshal with Baton. Bro. F. M. Billimoria. (Scotland).	Grand Marshal with Baton. Bro. J. J. Barrett. (Scotland).
Dist. Grand Supdt. of Works. W. Bro. T. Counsell. (England).	Grand Architect. (with the Plans). Bro. G. E. Ormiston. (Scotland).
Grand Koran Bearer. Bro. Meer Abdool Ali. (Scotland).	Grand Bible Bearer. Bro. W. S. Downing (England).	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer. Bro. J. E. Davur. (Scotland).
Grand Director of Music. R. W. Bro. H. C. Macnee. (Scotland).	Grand Jeweller. Bro. F. Blyth. (Scotland).
District Grand Registrar. Bro. G. F. Pitt. (England).	Assist. Grand Secretary. Bro. N. R. Chichgur. (Scotland).
District Grand Treasurer. Bro. H. R. King. (England).	Grand Treasurer. Bro. D. S. Tarapoorwalla. (Scotland).
District Grand Secretary. W. Bro. W. H. Hussey. (England.)	Each bearing the Book of Constitutions of his Grand Lodge and the Rolls to be deposited in the Stone.	Grand Secretary. F. W. Bro. E. R. Freeborn. (Scotland.)

The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
W. Bro. Gunesham Nilkanth.

District Junior Grand Warden. W. Bro. I. M. Shields. (England).	Junior Grand Warden. R. W. Bro. H. Mactaggart. Carrying their Plumb Rules. (Scotland).
District Grand Steward. Bro. I.R. Greaves (England).	Grand Standard Bearer. R. W. Bro. Jehangeer D. Moogseitt Banner of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India.	Grand Standard Bearer. Bro. J. Rustomjee (Scotland).
Grand Standard Bearer. Bro. F. N. Davur. (Scotland).		Grand Standard Bearer. Bro. N. M. Pandey. (Scotland).

The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
R. W. Bro. Nowrojee Jeewanjee.

Dist. Senior Grand Warden. W. Bro. P. J. Mackay. (England). Carrying their Levels.	Senior Grand Warden. R. W. Bro. C. D. Furdoonjee. (Scotland).
Dist. Junior Grand Deacon. W. Bro. W. C. Taylor. (England).	Junior Grand Deacon. R. W. Bro. D. D. Shroff. (Scotland).
District Grand Steward. Bro. J. Crofts. (England).	Grand Chaplain. With the Sacred Law on a Cushion	Grand Steward. Bro. Sadler. (Scotland).
Past Deputy Grand Master. R. W. Bro. J. D. Wadia.	Past Sub-Grand Master. R. W. Bro. D. P. Mehta.
Past do. do.	Past do. do.
R. W. Bro. K. R. Cama.	R. W. Bro. D. R. Chichgur.
Past do. do.	Substitute Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. Manackji Curselee.	R. W. Bro. M. C. Murzban. (Scotland).
Deputy District Grand Master. W. Bro. J. W. Smith. (England).	Deputy Grand Master. R. W. Bro. R. Mallaby. (Scotland. With their Squares.

The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
W. Bro. H. Gill.
(Scotland).

Grand Sword Bearer, S. C.
Bro. A. Ladd.

Dist. Grand Steward, E.C. Bro. J. B. Howarth.	Prest. of Grand Stewards, S.C. Bro. A. Russell.
The R. W. Dist. Grand Master, Bombay. R. W. Bro. E. T. Leith. With the Trowel.	His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught.	The M. W. Grand Master of all S. F. I. M. W. Bro. Capt. H. Morland. With the Mallet.
District Grand Senior Deacon. W. Bro. C. D. Wise. (England).	Grand Senior Deacon. R. W. Bro. S. H. Cassim. (Scotland).
Dist. Grand Steward. M. M. Cowser. (Scotland).	District Grand Sword Bearer. Bro. J. F. Pennock. (England).	Grand Steward. Bro. Janardhan Gopal. (Scotland).

On the Procession reaching the entrance of the enclosure, the brethren composing it will halt one on each side, leaving way for His Royal Highness, the two Grand Masters, and other principal officers to pass on to the dais.

His Excellency the Governor will introduce the Founder of the Hospital, Bro. P. H. Cama, to His Royal Highness.

Bro. P. H. Cama will then, with the consent of the two Grand Masters, ask His Royal Highness to lay the stone.

His Royal Highness will then direct the ceremony to commence.

The Grand Chaplain will offer up the following prayer:—

"Most Glorious God, Grand Architect and Governor of the Universe, we entreat Thee to pour down Thy blessing upon us, and upon the duty which we are about to perform. Grant that this great work, begun in Thy name, may contribute towards the alleviation and comfort of suffering humanity. We pray Thee to bless this city. May its rulers be guided by Thy gracious counsels, and may its people be distinguished by truth, loyalty, and uprightness. Confer, we pray Thee, Thy choicest blessings upon our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Empress of India, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Vouchsafe, O Lord, to aid and direct the hand of our Gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may that people living under sage laws, in a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy.—Amen, so mote it be!"

His Royal Highness will then direct as follows:—

The Grand Treasurer, E. C., to place the coins in the stone.

The Grand Secretary, S. C., to place the rolls.

The D. G. Superintendent of Works, E. C., will hand the plate to R. W. Bro. M. C. Murzban, the Engineer of the Works, who will read the Inscription and place it in the stone.

The Architect will then prepare the cement, which will be spread by His Royal Highness with the Trowel, which will be handed to him by the D. G. Master, Bombay.

The stone will then be lowered—to slow music.

His Royal Highness will call on the following officers to prove the stone:—

District Junior Grand Warden, by the Plumb, who will say—"R. W. Sir, I have applied the Plumb to the several edges of the stone and found it correct."

Senior Grand Warden, S. C., by the Level, who will say:—"R. W. Sir, I have applied the Level to the top of the stone and proved it true."

Deputy District Grand Master, by the Square, who will say:—"R. W. Sir, I have applied the Square to all parts of the stone and found it square."

His Royal Highness will then strike the stone three times with the Mallet, which will be handed to him by the Grand Master S. F. I., and he will declare it duly laid, saying, "I declare this stone well and truly laid, and may the blessing of Heaven be on this work." The Brethren will respond—"So mote it be."

(THREE CHEERS.)

His Royal Highness will then pour over the stone the Corn, Wine, and Oil, which will be presented to him respectively by the Masters of Lodges carrying them; the G. Chaplain pronouncing after the ceremony—"May an abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil be vouchsafed unto us and to all men; and may the Great Architect of the Universe graciously vouchsafe taking to the honour and Glory of His Holy Name." The Brethern will respond—"So mote it be."

After which His Royal Highness will deliver the tools to the Engineer, and having examined the plans, will return them to that officer for his guidance, and then resume his seat.

The Grand Master S. F. I. will then approach His Royal Highness and request permission to introduce the Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," No. 312, S. C., for the purpose of presenting him with the "Burnes' Medal."

R. W. Bro. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, R. W. M. of Lodge "Rising Star," will approach and make the presentation.

The Procession will then return in inverted order as under:—

Grand Steward. (Scotland.	District Grand Steward. (England).
M. W. G. Master, S. F. I. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.	R. W. D. G. Master, Bombay,
Senior Grand Deacon. (Scotland).	Senior District Grand Deacon. (England).
Grand Sword Bearer. (Scotland).	

Followed by the other Grand and District Grand Officers, Their Excellencies the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, the Admiral, &c., &c.

At Government House the 10th Regiment, N. I., furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and colours, under the command of Major Carter. As their Royal Highnesses arrived at their destination the guard of honour presented arms and the band played "God save the Queen."

SONGS OF WELCOME
TO
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Hail! Royal pair, brave Prince and fair Princess,
Thrice welcome to our city of Bombay,
And let our Empress-Mother's subjects thus express
The joy they feel upon this happy day.

Thou, Arthur, dost a lesson to all impart—
That England's Royal sons flinch not from duty;
And thou, fair lady, dost win our heart
By thy sweet graciousness, virtue, and beauty.

First of the ladies of England's Royal line
To visit England's Empire in the East,
Thy coming is indeed a happy sign
Of bonds 'twixt East and West being increased.

Princes and Peasants greet you now with joy,
Rajah and Ryot swell the deafening cheer.
Homage you'll get from every native boy,
For England's Royal sons to us are dear.

This day each heart with loyalty will burn,
And East and West the general joy will share;
All eyes to greet you eagerly will turn,
All throats cry "Welcome to the Royal pair!"

And while you shall in India remain,
May health and happiness your footsteps grace;
And when to England you return again,
Reserve us in your memory a place.

Long life to you, long live your gracious Bride,
Long live our Empress-Queen beyond the sea,
Our Ruler, Mother, Friend, and careful Guide,—
To you and Her constant prosperity!

In memory of your Royal visit here,
Accept these verses as a humble sign
That the "Urdu Instructor" holds it dear
To welcome one of England's Royal line.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

Welcome, noble Prince, thrice welcome,
A loyal nation greets thee;
Welcome, noble Princess, welcome
All Bombay proudly meets thee.

Thrice welcome to this "coral strand"
From o'er the blue sea's foam,
Thrice welcome to a gladdened land
Awhile your happy home.

Ring out, ye bells, a joyous strain,
Ye people join in chorus,
Let's loudly cheer and cheer again
The Royal pair before us.

Long live the Duke, the Duchess too,
And India famed in story,
May she her long-spent strength renew
And rival her past glory.

Welcome, noble Prince, thrice welcome,
A loyal nation greets thee,
Welcome, noble Princess, welcome,
All Bombay proudly meets thee.

When there comes to these shores from an isle far away
A great Prince of the house whose rule we obey,
Shall the muse then be silent, unstrung be the lyre,
And no verse sing the thoughts, the event must inspire?

No:—loud shall the note of gladness ascend
With the sound of the fife, drum and trumpet to blend
For the breath of the lyre its sweetest and best
To these shores shall welcome long-wished for guest.

Yea, the greeting of millions far louder shall swell
Than the boom of the cannon and peal of the bell,
While Echo shall waft on the wings of the gale
Our cheers through the land, o'er mountain and dale.

Let our houses be lighted and streets be made fair;
Let joy and sweet mirth for a while be our share;
For then shall this city the first of the land
The esteem of our Duke and Duchess command.

And hush'd for this day be each jarring note,
Nor aught let us have that could discord promote.
For this day let us all be joyous and still,
And to welcome our guests let us drop every ill.

Then all ye, good bards of the East, touch your lyres,
For the Duchess and Duke are the theme that inspires;
Then rouse loyal natives your spirits on high
And raise your glad voice to the bright azure sky.

Let your home be all brighten'd with gladness and love,
And let each heavy heart be lifted above.
Hark the cannon's loud echoing and deafening roar;
Lo the crowd so tumultuous like waves on the shore.

The pompous array and the bright cavalcade,
The splendour of natives so gaily arrayed,
The proud arcs of triumph and mansions so fair
With thousands of banners that float on the air.

Then, hail to the Duke of great Albion's proud line,
And hail to the Duchess, whose smiles round her shine,
To this far sunny clime right welcome are ye,
And for your kind visit are these signs of glee.

Thus sings the sweet Muse, thus sounds the sweet lyre,
And such are the thoughts bosom inspire.
Oh, could I but sing as loud as the roar
Of the waves when they dash on the rock-girded shore.

ARDESHIR. C. BHANDUPVALA.

Nov. 20, 1883.

We have also received the following well-meant, but not too metrical, verses:—

Let Victory, ever, thy banners, lead
Over all the spacious world grand.
No girl that marries thy enemy need
Get joyous on this mortal land.

Leave all that can corrupt the noblest mind,
If pleasing enough it may be.
Vain flatterers may never, never, find
Even the slightest hope at all in thee.

O Heaven! You shine as the heaven's sun!
Prepare to give us all our due.
Rare glory, you shall, then and then, have won.
Indeed! Mere shinning (sic) can nev'r do.

Need we O Prince! More loyalty display,
Careful of your good if we are?
Ever our simple hearts for you do pray.
Never seek our humble hopes to mar.

[*The Sanskrit Rendered into English.*]

[You have been both heartily welcomed in this Hindu's land. All the inhabitants have been filled with great joy at your visit O Prince! let thy fame spread to the end of all directions!

2. You have been blessed with a wife having a splendid youth and beauty, and who would shine amongst all women, Your good Luck can never be described by any body. It is immute.

3. Let a massive sword dangle splendid on thy left thigh! Let your heart cherrish a wish to remedy all districts! Let all people entertain love for you! And let The All-Kind and The Universal-Friend, The Almighty, protect you with great fondness!]

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AT CALCUTTA.

At a "meeting of members of the Municipality and representatives of the different societies and associations of Calcutta," held on Saturday, it was decided to ask the following gentlemen to act on a General Committee, to arrange for a public reception to be accorded to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the occasion of their approaching visit:—The Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter, the Advocate-General of Bengal, Baboo Anundo Prosad Banerjee, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Rev. Mr. Gillan, the Rev. Mr. Milne, the Rev. Dr. Thoburn, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Rev. Mr. Lafont, S. J., the Rev. Mr. Kanneals, Baboo Dependranath Tagore, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, Baboo A. M. Bose, Mr. Bellett, Mr. Elliott, Dr. Payne, Surgeon-General of Bengal, General Wilkinson, Colonel Hole, Colonel McNair, Colonel Pasley, Nawab Asgar Ali, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Mr. E. D. Ezra, Mr. Howard, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder, Major Nicolay, Captain Webb, Mr. Alex. A. Apcar, Senior, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Junior, Mr. M. P. Gaspar, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. Franklin Prestage, Captain Carew, R. N., Captain Brebner, Rajah Komul Krishna, Baboo Kunnye Lal Seal, Rajah Rajendro Mullick, His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Hadji Said Saduk Shoostree, Hadji Mirza Abdul Kurrim, Hadji Noor Mahomed, and the Rev. Fr. Rodrigues.

The Chairman (Mr. Harrison) said that, as regarded the future business, the main thing to be settled was the form the reception should take; but he supposed it would be better to reserve that question for the General Committee, especially because it was desirable to form some conception of the amount of subscriptions at their disposal. Therefore, if the members of that meeting were agreed, all that was necessary was that they should call the General Committee on as early a date as possible, and that they should proceed to invite subscriptions from the public at once. That was such an obviously necessary measure that he did not think that the committee itself could find fault with it, and he hoped that the response would be such, that by time the General Committee met, they would be able to form some idea of the funds at their disposal. He, therefore, suggested that that meeting should not consider then the form the reception should take, but that it should leave that question for the General Committee. They should, however, proceed at once to invite subscriptions. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The *Indian Daily News* of Monday says:—The general committee appointed on Saturday to arrange for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have lost no time in commencing their duties. They will hold their first meeting this afternoon at the Town Hall, when, it is to be hoped, there will be a full attendance of members.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, "for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which h may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 1s. 6 p. t. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JUST ARRIVED PER S. S. KHANDALLA.
TWO new fashionable English-built light canoe-shaped LANDAUS with patent hood.
An English-built BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in good order, the property of a gentleman. Price Rupees 800.
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownugar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Moguihat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khaddahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern State Ry.
Nuthati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revliguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Assegaon.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam via Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Jinrikram, Cab, and Victoria.

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Parel Station	Rawer		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortazapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Kooran
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnera*†
Bhanddoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Dumergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padsulavi	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wasind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaon	Pawee
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timcornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jolwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat*†	Kelzi
Baligaum	Bharam Khundi	Loonee	Barsee Road.
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Coroolee	Matheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Yeoat	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Khairgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Patna	Pachora*†
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Naldongree		Kartruz	Boothan
Challisgaum	Bankeri	Pounaulwaree	Goodoor
Khigaum	Babai	Werrengaum	Goolburga
Palna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nalwad
Myjee	Kureli (for Sangor)	Mulkapoor	Yedgheerry
Bhusawad	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
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		Sheagaum*	Chickalgee
			Raichore*†

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olaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra.
hurch Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleour	Bhrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Grant Road	Wavjee	Chinnargaum	Mehmdabad.
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraitra†
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Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
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† From 15 to 30 minutes to Refreshments.
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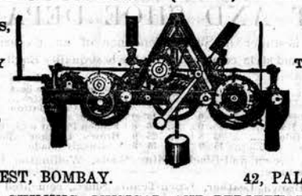

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